

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREE GENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## GERMAN RESISTANCE MUST STOP IN RUHR, IS FRENCH DEMAND

Outline of M. Poincaré's Note  
—Payment of Reparations Is  
Essential Condition

Belgium, It Is Believed, Will  
Make Separate Reply  
to Reich

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

Paris, May 4—The French response rejecting completely the German note will be delivered tonight or Saturday morning. The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, immediately elaborated the response and the whole of yesterday was passed in discussions on the precise terms. If possible it is hoped to have Belgium as a co-signatory, though it is at present doubtful whether the Belgian Premier, Mr. Theunis, will not prefer to make a separate reply, couched in slightly different terms.

At any rate, France and Belgium are to reach an accord concerning the character of the response. At the same time it will be submitted to all the allied governments and to America. As the result of yesterday's conversations, both between France and Belgium and between M. Poincaré and his ministers, the text is practically concluded.

It is much longer than was originally intended. It was to have been short, decisive and without appeal. At the request of the Belgians, and influenced no doubt by certain observations from allied countries, M. Poincaré has abandoned this idea of sending a laconic reply.

**Full Explanation Thought Desirable**

The Belgians particularly thought that it would be better to explain to the world opinion the viewpoint of France and Belgium instead of dismissing the German note without explanation. M. Poincaré does not need much persuasion to make a long speech or to write a long letter, and as the response now stands, it covers eight sheets of foolscap. All that is necessary to say, he says, exhausts the question. There is a disposition to criticize him for not sending a brief declaration, simply announcing that the demand for the evacuation of the Ruhr district and the payment of reparations that the resistance would continue, rendered the offer entirely unacceptable.

However, this matter of length is of secondary importance. The French note insists that it is not intended to provoke discussion. There is some fear that in extending the reply to such a length, France, even against its will, has begun negotiations. The Christian Science Monitor representative is in a position to give the chief points of the Poincaré note.

### Chief Points in Reply

It is stated in response that conversations cannot be engaged in until the so-called passive resistance in the Rhineland and the Ruhr shall cease. If there are to be negotiations there must be first an armistice. Further, Germany must accept the French basis of the continued occupation of the Ruhr until reparations are actually paid. This is an essential condition. There can be no abandonment of pledges.

The most important perhaps is the French contention in the note, that instead of proposing arbitrary reductions of the debt, Germany should at least take the schedule of payments of May, 1921, as the basis for calculations. This does not necessarily mean that France still asks Germany to pay 132,000,000,000 gold marks since the French Government has theoretically proposed the cancellation of nearly two-thirds of this amount.

But the annulment of the C bonds was to be in exchange for the annulment of the interallied debts. Until the interallied debts are settled

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## GOVERNMENT WINS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Richard Squires Gains Seats  
From Opposition

## ADMIRAL CHESTER KEPT STANDARD OIL OUT OF CONCESSION

Appeals of American Oil Interests to Participate in Scheme Were Rejected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—Capital for developing the so-called Chester concession in Turkey will be raised by popular subscription in the United States, and the first call will be for \$1,000,000 to complete the surveys of oil and mineral resources obtained in the grant. This was announced by Rear Admiral Conny Chester, United States Navy, retired, in an address before the National Press Club, in which he gave the "inside story" of the contest his group waged to obtain the mammoth concession from the Turkish Government.

Admiral Chester said that his group had already expended \$500,000 to make surveys and they were convinced they have the greatest concessions ever granted to a single group of trade developers. Numerous appeals were made to his group by the Standard Oil interests and other American oil companies to allow them to participate in the development of the concession, but they were rejected, according to Admiral Chester. He said:

Three years ago the Standard Oil came to me and asked that they be allowed to participate in the development of the concession, but when we received it, it was then that my greatest difficulty was to keep the name of Rockefeller out of Turkey. Agents of the Standard Oil went to the Turkish Government and declared they were not behind the Chester group, but they were politely told that the Turkish Government was behind them.

Admiral Chester reviewed how he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

## ARGENTINA DECLARED TO BE LEAGUE SUITOR

BUENOS AIRES, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Reincorporation of Argentina in the League of Nations will be proposed by President Dr. Alvear, in his annual message to Congress next Monday, according to the semi-official *La Nación*.

Argentina withdrew from the Assembly of the League of Nations in December, 1926, after that body had rejected her proposal that all sovereign nations be admitted to membership.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5).

## COLLECTION OF \$169,000,000 TAXES PUT IN CHICAGO WOMAN'S HANDS

Mrs. Reinecke First Woman to Be Appointed to Such Post in Federal Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 4—Full responsibility for the collection of Chicago's many millions of income taxes, as well as for the many other millions of federal taxes from all northern Illinois, rests today with Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, who long ago was the "baby" of the Illinois

ago, when a Peoria distillery, owing to the Government \$56,000 in taxes, got ready to sell without taking that little matter into consideration. The sale was to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By using the telephone, the Government got a lien filed at 11 a. m., and when the distillery changed hands,

it was sold subject to this lien. Mrs. Reinecke smiled. The Government had surprised some people in Peoria.

"You must have many knotty problems to solve," the correspondent observed.

The place fell naturally to Mrs. Reinecke, because she had already been doing the work for the last two years as deputy collector. Indeed for two months, during which time she was the collector, she has carried the full burden. When Chicago made its initial income tax payment of \$48,000,000 in 1927, it paid the money to a lady. She had full charge, and the morning after the big rush of the last day, her voice over the telephone was un-ruffled.

Calling at her office in the federal building, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found Mrs. Reinecke awaiting two things: her commission from President Harding and the collection of \$169,000,000 of taxes. She can keep on waiting a number of months, however, for the latter, a period enlivened by the consciousness that the Government holds her personally responsible, through her bond, for any taxes that should but don't come in.

Incidentally, Mrs. Reinecke's office did a fast piece of work a short time

ago, when the Sun-Yat-Sen forces made a general attack on the enemy, who occupied strong positions on the hill along the Canton-Hankow Railway. The turning point of the battle came on Monday, according to the reports received here. The Constitutionalists by a wide detour succeeded in striking at the enemy's rear, and the Kwangsi soldiers, demoralized when

## Atlantic and Pacific Are Terminals in Nonstop Flight

CANADA



Map Shows Route Followed in Record-Breaking Coast-to-Coast Air Leap—Inserts Show the Space-Conquering Airmen

## 50 LANDING SPOTS FOR RUM EXPOSED

DRY LAW ASSISTED  
BY PAN-AMERICANS

Investigation Also Proves That Smuggling Is Slowly But Surely on the Wane Near New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—From investigation made during weeks spent in the work, The Christian Science Monitor representative knows of more than 50 cities, towns, hamlets, and inlets in New York and New Jersey where rum smugglers are driven to land their ill-gotten cargoes, so hard pressed are they by the prohibition enforcement agents and the police forces of the various communities.

So desperate is the enterprise of running, smuggling, and selling of bootleg whisky that the men engaged in it are ever in flight and necessity makes them fugitives as well as outlaws from the time they start in the so-called business until detection, arrest and conviction or loss of "courage" forces them to abandon the actuality.

It is because of this state of affairs that the New York rum-smugglers and bootleggers are forced to attempt landings at large cities like Jersey City, Hoboken, and Atlantic City, and the inlets, as some on the South Long Island shore, where a maze of islands lend protection to the outlaws, who are pursuing a business for which whisky-consuming law-breakers at their homes or their clubs are really responsible.

It should be stated here, however, in fairness to the splendid work now being accomplished by the coast guard fleet, that operations of these "outlaw bands" are becoming more precarious than ever before. The net is drawing about them. The law-and-order attitude of the Government craft already has had striking effect.

Landing Places Scattered

So many places are used for landing whisky by the smugglers whose power boats ply to and fro between the craft which commonly lay outside the three-mile limit 19 miles south southeast of Jones' inlet, Long Island, that large cargoes are rarely brought ashore at any one place. More and more the landing of rum is becoming a trick of sneaking into an inlet or to a wharf in some city or under a great sewer main. The boasted landings of large cargoes in the face of the guardians of the law is something practically obsolete to-day.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has found from his investigations that on the New Jersey coast the smugglers and their employers use Manasquan, Rumson Neck, Navesink, Atlantic Highlands, Keyston, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Midland Beach, South Beach, Clifton, Tompkins, Port Richmond, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken for landing places.

It was found that very often liquor is distributed to a wide area from Jersey City and Hoboken. So hard put to it have been the smugglers that covered furniture trucks have been used to convey the contraband from these cities to cities as far inland as Reading, Allentown and Pittsburgh. It is said that the "protection" on such goods has amounted to \$20 to the case which brings the liquor up to \$125 to \$135 the case inland.

It is a job that requires firmness and decision, for, as Mrs. Reinecke pointed out, she stands between Washington and the taxpayer. If she lets a firm pass its taxes and then go bankrupt, Washington can demand "wherefore" from her, while if she makes an error in going after the taxpayer, he can seek his own recourse. The red tape of the job she is thoroughly familiar with. Perhaps it is a little extra weight to have the intake of \$169,000,000 of taxes thrust upon her.

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Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## NONSTOP VICTORY SPURS AIR SERVICE TO SET NEW MARK

400 H. P. Liberty Motor Pulls  
Army Airmen, New York to  
San Diego, in 26h 40m 42s

"Daylight-to-Dark" Flight From  
New York to San Francisco  
Planned by Lieut. Maughan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—The achievement of Lieuts. Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready of the Army Air Service in crossing the American continent in less than 27 hours is acclaimed here as the beginning of a new era in aviation. President Harding sent a telegram of congratulation telling the flyers that they had written a new chapter in the triumphs of American aviation.

As a result of this successful flight, army air service officials have completed plans for a "daylight-to-dark" nonstop flight across the United States, it was learned officially. These plans contemplate leaving New York at daybreak and arriving in San Francisco by nightfall of the same day, covering the entire distance in an estimated flying time of less than 14 hours.

Record-Holder Selected

Lieut. R. L. Maughan, air service pilot, who now holds the world's speed record of 236.537 miles per hour over a one kilometer straightaway course, has been selected to make the attempt.

The flight is scheduled to take place early in June. Present plans call for a flight from New York to San Francisco though it is possible that a study of air currents may later induce air service officials to decide on the west to east flight.

Owing to the fact that a very fast fighting plane will be used it would be impossible to make a nonstop flight, as machines of that type could not carry sufficient fuel. Arrangements will be made, however, for stops at various landing fields, where mechanics will be waiting to overhaul the plane and make quick deliveries of fuel.

Nonstop Recognition

Col. F. P. Lahn of the National Aeronautic Association, urging recognition of nonstop flight in official records, said:

While Lieutenants Macready and Kelly hold the world record for distance, made at Dayton in April, when the T-2 made 2518.55 miles during the duration test, the Federated Aeronautic Bodies does not recognize record flights, and neither does the International Electric Company, Inc., speaking today at the final session of the tenth National Foreign Trade Convention.

The conference adopted two treaties, one for the protection of Pan-American trade-marks, the other for an agreement under which international disputes would be investigated by a fact-finding committee.

The conference also gave encouragement to the prohibition movement, agreeing to assist in keeping intoxicants from being exported to the United States.

Vast sums of money have been wasted on poorly conceived and ill-advised foreign publicity, Mr. Hunter said, while on the other hand gold mines have been tapped by the conservative exporter who knows the place, recognizes the warnings and directs his sales promotion accordingly.

Mr. Hunter explained to the assembled delegates of bankers, educators and business men interested in promoting American trade with foreign nations the advantage of the direct-by-mail campaigns from the United States.

"It has been found on analysis that a letter arriving in a foreign country from the States will almost always be opened and read, whereas the same letter mailed with a local stamp has not the attention value of novelty."

The backbone of all publicity campaigns must be the illustrated catalogue, however, the translation of which must be performed with the most scrupulous care, Mr. Hunter said.

Avoid Americanism

"Americanism" must be avoided at all costs because, while it is true that merchandising development in the United States has reached a stage in advance of many countries, nevertheless in using our experience as a criterion we must be exceedingly careful to show ourselves friends rather than enemies.

Once we have firmly established an acceptance of American advertising technique in a foreign country our competitive advantages become enormous for the very simple reason that competitors will then have to come to the States to learn the fundamentals of our advertising methods—which are years in advance of those under which they are still operating abroad and which are now showing distinct signs of inadequacy," he said.

Regarding participation in foreign fairs, Mr. Hunter stressed the importance of sending tactful representatives. "Much damage has been done—and is still being done—to our foreign trade by the 'fresh' type of Yankee salesmen, with whom the foreigner will have nothing to do."

Not the least of America's problems today, Mr. Hunter concluded, is combatting abroad an existing misunderstanding.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## SUN YAT-SEN ARMY VICTORIOUS OVER TROOPS MENACING CANTON

Decisive Victory Reported to Have Been Gained by the  
Southern Constitutional Forces

HONG KONG, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Southern constitutional forces of Sun Yat-sen, the Canton leader, are reported to have

gained a decisive victory over the armed menacing Canton. The enemy, outflanked

ican continent without a stop, the first of which was halted by a fog which prevented their finding their way through the mountain passes east of here, and the second of which terminated through failure of their engine at Indianapolis last November.

## Royal Welcome Home

The aviators received such a greeting here on their arrival as comes to few men. San Diegans, one by nativity and the other by adoption, the city welcomed them with unanimous acclaim. Although the big T-3 landed in the middle of the field, the crowd was so large and pressed so close to the aviators that by the time Maj. Henry A. Arnold, commandant of the field, arrived he had to fight his way through.

"You have accomplished the impossible," Major Arnold declared, and his words found echoes from every quarter of the country in telegrams, including one from President Harding, which read:

"Accept my most cordial congratulations on the success of your record-making non-stop coast-to-coast flight successfully completed today. You have written a new chapter in the triumphs of American aviation."

Both the aviators were in good condition. Except for a few spatterings of oil from the Liberty engine, they were seemingly as fresh on landing as if they had taken an hour's jaunt.

## More Conquests Planned

They began telling newspapermen how they planned to try for new and more difficult records.

The story of the flight was told by the men who made it in a matter-of-fact way with first one and then the other putting in a sentence or a word to illuminate some point as they al-

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Free public lecture, "Atomic Explosions" (Illustrated with experiments), Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 8 p.m. Free admission. "The Brightness of Lunar Eclipses Since 1860," by Prof. Willard J. Fisher, Building C Observatory, 8 p.m.

Home Builders' Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10 p.m. Aero Club of Massachusetts: Annual assembly, fun, Copley Plaza, 8 p.m.

New England Alumni Association of Haverton College: Annual dinner, St. Botolph Club, 8 p.m.

Ward 7 League of Women Voters: Annual meeting, 81 St. Stephen Street, 7:30 p.m.

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert for benefit of Endowment Society loan fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15 p.m.

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation of "As You Like It" by Gannett Girls Club, 8 p.m.

West Newton Armory: Community concert, evening.

Wester Club: Bazaar, clubhouse, evening.

Boy Scouts: No. 4: Summer camp benefit, entertainment, First Baptist Church, Medford, 8 p.m.

American Women's Overseas League: Presentation of "A Night in Paris," Horace Mann School, 8 p.m.

Commonwealth Country Club: Entertainment for benefit of Emerson College Endowment Fund, evening.

Harvard Club: "The Empire Builders," by Ashton Sanborn, 8 p.m.

Mothers and Homemakers Club: Annual great night, Roxbury School Center.

High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, 8 p.m.

Simmons College: Junior party, Hotel Somers, 8 p.m.

Dorchester Center Kennel Club: Annual show, Dorchester School Center, Codman Square, 8 p.m.

Section XV, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Annual dinner, Boston City Club, 6:30 p.m.

## Theaters

Colonial: "Minnie an' Me," 8:10 p.m. "The Lucky One," 8:30 p.m.

Hollie: "Lightnin'," 8 p.m.

Keith's: "Vaudeville," 2, 8 p.m.

Plymouth: "The Monster," 8:15 p.m.

St. James: "Sinners," 8:15 p.m.

Shubert: "Al Jolson," 8:15 p.m.

Tremont: "Six Cylinder Love," 8:15 p.m.

Wibor: "Sun Shines," 8:15 p.m.

## Music

Jordan Hall: Gav Maier, Lee Pattison and New England Conservatory Orchestra, 8:15 p.m.

## TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Bellingham High School, Chelsea: Fifteenth Anniversary celebration, Hotel Somers, afternoon and evening.

Intercollegiate track meet, Charlesbank Field, 10 a.m.

Private School Association of Boston: Meeting, Milton Academy, 10:30 a.m.

Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England: Meeting, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 10:30 a.m.

Boston University School of Religious Home Club of East Boston: Annual breakfast, Hotel Vendome.

Theatre Club: Club: Luncheon, 1 p.m.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to Ashland, afternoon.

Broadwing Bird Club: Group trips to Tremont Road and Rosemary Brook, afternoon.

Field and Forest Club: Maytime frolic at Lexington, afternoon.

Women's Overseas League: Performance of "A Night in Paris," Horace Mann School, 8 p.m.

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation by Gannett Girls Club of "As You Like It," 8 p.m.

Avon Home: Benefit luncheon, First Unitarian Church, Harvard Square, 11:30 to 2:30 p.m.

## RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight: WGI (Medford Hillsdale) 5:30, weather forecast, 9:30, telelogue; concert by Somerville Male Quartet.

WBZ (Boston) 5, concert program by Huntington School.

WEAF (New York) 7:30, "The Joy of Service," 7:30, "Beauty Contest for Deafened French," talk by Rudolph Valentine, motion picture studio.

WGJ (Schenectady) 4:30, instrumental and vocal program.

WDN (Pittsburgh) 6:15, orchestration.

WBZ 7:30, "Girl Scouts of America," 8, final baseball results, 8:30, instrumental trio; vocal concert.

WJZ (New York) 4, musical program, 8, tennis, 9:15, "Fashion," 9:30, old-fashioned songs by Melodic Male Quartet, 9:55, time signals and weather forecast.

WBZ (Springfield) 6, orchestrations.

"The Necessity of Keeping Good Records"; baseball results, 10, time signals.

WOR (Newark) 7:15, home garden hints, 7:17, children's hour, 8, entertainment, celebration of Boys' Week, 9:40, entertainment, "The Great American program by Y. W. C. A. of Newark," 11, orchestrations and concert by male quartet.

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ternately carried on the description. "When we left New York," said Lieutenant Kelly, "we could not seem to get the full horsepower out of the Liberty engine. We flew for more than 400 feet.

"Over New Jersey the voltage regulator went out. This was heart-breaking, for unless we could repair it in flight, we would be forced to turn back. While I set the control wheel Macready set desperately to work taking off the switch and installing a new one.

"He succeeded and a load was lifted from our hearts when the regulator again began to function properly."

Lieutenant Macready took up the story:

"From that moment the flight became a pleasant prospect for us, and we encountered no further mechanical trouble. The Liberty motor we kept operating at 90 per cent of its full horsepower after we had cleared the New Jersey air lanes.

## Guiding Beacon Aids

"Reaching Dayton, O., 560 miles from New York, we headed for St. Louis, thence steered for Tucumcari, N. M. We were flying at an altitude of 2000 feet when darkness caught us near Indianapolis. Approximately 50 miles from Bellefonte, Ill., we were thrilled by the sight of a huge beam of light projecting up through the clouds. It was a veritable beacon along a rocky and dangerous shore to us, for otherwise intense darkness prevailed and we trusted solely to our compass to keep on a straight course.

"Aided by this beam of light, which we knew came from Belleville, we continued straight as an arrow for the Missouri River. A light rain began to fall when we crossed the Missouri line, a condition we were prepared for on account of the cloudy weather in Indiana and Illinois. At the Missouri-Kansas line, while traveling better than 110 miles an hour and at an altitude of 5000 feet we sighted moonlight filtering through cloud holes. It gave us a feeling of security.

"These faint streaks of moonlight were all that we sighted of the heavens until daybreak over Tucumcari. Kelly was at the wheel. Dawn was just breaking. Kelly gave a shout of joy when, on looking over the side of the cockpit, we spied the cemetery on the outskirts of Tucumcari. It was a landmark we knew.

## Family With Southwest

From that time on the aviators had not the slightest difficulty. They were flying in daylight over a section they knew well from their previous flight and the plane, lightened of much of its early burden of fuel, did all that was asked of it in climbing over the mountain ranges. They considered that part of the trip so easily as to barely commented on it.

Macready and Kelly said they exchanged positions at the wheel every six hours except while crossing the Arizona Desert. Then they changed frequently, partly to rest and partly to arrange their schedule so that Macready would handle the controls in making the landing here.

The aviators said they would remain here in the hope of establishing a new world duration record of at least 48 hours. They will make that effort some time this summer. They expect to remain on duty at Rockwell Field until next spring, when they plan to go east to prepare for their attempt to fly around the world. The airplane had about 40 gallons of gasoline left in its tanks when it landed, out of the 725 gallons it took at the start.

## Liberty Motor's Triumph

The motor used is a 400-horsepower standard compression Liberty. To this type of motor aviation officers ascribe the success of the flight—that is next to the grit and flying ability of the two leaders.

Major Arnold declared the record set by the fliers demonstrated the feasibility of commercial air lines across the continent. Passengers, he said, could be carried a distance in one day which the fastest passenger trains require five to cover.

Both airmen were enthusiastic in their praise of the Weather Bureau for its accurate forecast of what conditions might be encountered on the trip.

Lieutenants Kelly and Macready were guests of honor last night at a dinner given by the American Legion Post of San Diego.

An official report setting forth the study made by the Air Service in preparation for the flight points out the material advantages, both commercial and military, attendant upon the successful accomplishment of the flight.

From a standpoint of national defense, the report says, a nonstop transcontinental air voyage indicates the feasibility of transporting men, messages, equipment or any other vital necessity, from one coast to the other in an incredibly short space of time.

## Practical Possibilities

Another feature regarded as of secondary importance is the demonstration that it is possible to concentrate large numbers of airplanes at any desired point within the United States on short notice.

Both airmen were enthusiastic in their praise of the Weather Bureau for its accurate forecast of what conditions might be encountered on the trip.

Another feature regarded by air service officials as of value is the assistance given them by the experts in designing and constructing long-distance bombing airplanes.

In the field of commercial aviation, the report says, the accomplishment of the two pilots is expected to encourage aircraft companies to organize aerial transport services and establish an increased number of landing fields and air routes over the country.

The best previous record for distance covered in a non-stop airplane flight was that set by Macready and

Kelly in their former attempt to cross the continent without a stop, approximately 2200 miles. The distance they covered in 17 hours 59 minutes Nov. 3, 1922. They were forced down by failure of their engine, its cylinder jackets cracking and the cooling water leaking out of its circulation system.

## Prior Efforts

The aviators used all the fluids they had brought for their own consumption to replace the lost water, and thereby kept going some distance after they otherwise would have been forced down.

The plane on that occasion carried 725 gallons of gasoline, 30 gallons of oil and 20% gallons of water.

On Oct. 5, last year, the two aviators in the same plane took the Rockwell Field for what they had intended to be a transcontinental flight. But fog obscured the passes in the mountains east of San Diego, and unwilling to attempt the eastward passage under such conditions, they turned back and spent the ensuing hours in a flight above Rockwell Field and San Diego, not landing until they had established a world record of 35 hours 18 minutes 30 seconds. This was more than nine hours longer than the previous record holders, Edward Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud, had been able to remain up at Roosevelt Field the preceding December. In both these flights and yesterday's endeavor a 400-horsepower Liberty motor was used.

## GERMAN RESISTANCE

MUST STOP IN RUHR, IS FRENCH DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

France cannot afford to reduce its credits on Germany.

## France Stands by Credits

M. Poincaré will probably re-state this point clearly for the benefit of England and America as well as Germany. For if there are those who condemn France in America for deliberately causing the war, it is a

matter of record that it was adjourned from the Executive Council Chamber to the State House auditorium. In the audience were many architects, real estate owners, lawyers, trustees and individual property owners.

The case for the opponents of the act was heard first, led by Nathan A. Mathews, former Mayor of Boston and trustee and property owner.

Mr. Mathews declared that the bill would authorize public officials without hearing to order the destruction of buildings, it would abrogate without investigation the building law of 1892. Real estate owners have developed their property in reliance upon this law, he said, and it is a gross and outrageous violation of the rights of property owners of the city to raise the limit.

## Built Like Hourglass

Boston, Mr. Mathews said, is built like an hourglass. Into the center of the city every day pour 1,500,000 persons. It creates a condition of traffic and transportation congestion which will be immensely aggravated by the three stories added to height that the proposed act would allow.

Mr. Mathews then called his witnesses. R. Clifton Sturgis, architect, told the Governor that the city had to contend with "one intrigue after another among foreign nations" in their quest. He said America's necessity for foreign trade compelled vigorous efforts to get a foothold in the markets of the east.

"The door through the Pacific was closed to us," he declared, "but we have got our foot in the back door and we will never take it out."

"I am pro-Turk," declared Admiral Chester, with emphasis, proceeding to say he was not taking a very popular stand. "But I believe the true facts about the Turks are beginning to come over to America," he added, "and when more facts are known about these people, the better we will like them."

"Most of the Armenian reports of atrocities were characterized by him to be 'rank propaganda,'" said one of the stanchest attackers of Turkey, an Armenian, approached him by a "Turk." The condition was

"We have never done justice to education in business. We have looked upon educators as interlopers," said William Pigott of the Pacific Car & Foundry Company, Seattle.

Others speaking on the same subject were Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the consular bureau, Washington; Henry Grady, in charge of the foreign trade training school of the University of California, and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

## PARK AUTOMOBILES PROTESTED

Opposition to the opening of Franklin Park to automobiles was voiced yesterday by representatives of Roxbury civic organizations at a hearing before James B. Shea, chairman of the Park Commission. The principal objection was because so many children through the activities of the "real estate speculators" spend the work of the past, and go back to the dark ages of building heights. He challenged them to ask a referendum to the bill or to refer the issue to a committee.

## Measure Supported

In support of the act, and out of the order of procedure, was C. Crawford Hollidge, Tremont Street merchant. He cited the values represented along this street between School and Boylston, pointing out that the land is assessed at \$27,000,000, and the buildings at \$4,300,000. He asserted that the reason there were not better buildings was the restriction on height, adding that if Boston is to develop, it must be in this way.

In charge of the support of the act, Eldridge G. Davis, Representative from Malden, denied that selfish motives actuate the proponents. He pointed out that on both sides of legislation of this type there are generally found to be selfish

## RAILROAD TO SPEND \$15,000,000 IN ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

Largest Contract of Its Kind Westinghouse Firm Awarded by Virginian Company Operating in Mountains

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electrical engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in *The Christian Science Monitor*. The eleventh article follows:

The progress of electrification of steam railroads in the United States which temporarily came to a halt during the World War has been resumed on a large scale with the announcement from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., that it has received the largest railroad electrification contract ever placed, amounting to \$15,000,000. This contract calls for installation of an alternate-current-driven service on the division of the Virginian Railroad, crossing the Allegheny Mountains, extending 213 miles. This project, it is claimed, will clear up the congestion at the "bottle neck" of the southern railroad which has been famous in the past for mass coal transportation and the use of the heaviest trains in the world and the most powerful steam locomotives.

According to George H. Cox, district manager for the Westinghouse Company in Boston, this is another step toward the inevitable time when an electric network will spread over the continent, when super-power plants driven by coal burned at the mines will be looped up with equally powerful water-power stations, and when lines of energy from Canada will reach down into New England and turn factory wheels and the wheels of railroads.

### Director Explains Change

"The limit in the power of the steam locomotive has been reached," declared Frank H. Shepard, director of heavy traction for the Westinghouse company, in explaining the reasons for substituting electricity for steam on the Virginian line. Even with the heavy types of steam locomotives so far used over the Alleghenies, it is found that they are not powerful enough to haul the loads of coal offered, and heavier locomotives are not built. Mr. Shepard adds, "still further increasing the size of the trains is impossible with steam operation."

Articulated mallet type locomotives with 20 driving wheels and four cylinders have been used to push and haul the coal trains and three of these iron monsters, panting and puffing together with the great 5500-ton train loads have reached with their combined power only 7000 horsepower. They succeeded in pushing the loads on grades, only 7 miles an hour. With the new electric locomotives, however, developing 20,000 horsepower per train, 9000-ton trains will be hauled up grades at the rate of 14 miles an hour. Mr. Shepard promises, and it will be entirely practical in the future to increase this power further, so that 12,000-ton trains can be hauled up the same speed. Moreover, this, on the slopes, the engines will coast down, and the electric "juice" manufactured by reversing the motors and turning them into dynamo in so-called "regenerative breaking" will be switched back into the wires overhead to make a saving of 15,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year or from 15 to 20 per cent of the power expense.

The great super-power plant of the Virginian line will be located directly in the coal fields, and will turn the coal into direct energy close to the mines. In this way the expense of transportation, nearly always the largest item in the cost of coal, will be saved and the current will flash its electrified power wherever it is needed over the line in a second and save laborious and expensive steam hauls.

The plant will supply an 88,000-volt current to the main transmission line, which will be "stepped" down on the trolley wire to 11,000 volts by transformer stations placed at regular intervals along the route. On the locomotives this is to be reduced to still lower values for the operation of the motors.

### Coal Saving Cited

The significance of a super-power plant, erected in the mining district is extremely great to American railroads, for it means that, if more are built, the great national coal load that goes to light factory fires in every state in the Union, and which comprises roughly one-third of the total burden put on the carriers, will be correspondingly scaled down. It is said that about one-third of all soft coal burned is used in the steam locomotives themselves, carrying their loads, so the saving to be accomplished by general electrification, which Mr. Cox of the Westinghouse Boston office declares certain to come in time, is obvious.

Initial expenses is what holds up rail electrification largely at present, Mr. Cox says, and also the real difficulty of transmitting high voltages for long distances. This is a matter of insulation, and at present the outstanding of overhead wires charged with energy over the country, from waterfall to factory and mine to locomotive, largely waits on the research workers in time, in obvious.

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conference by two women officers, Miss Martha N. Brooks, alderman of Gloucester, and Miss Edith Sabina, member of the Marblehead Board of Overseers of the Poor. Other speakers will be Mrs. Rotch and Mrs. La Rue Brown of Brookline.

## COAL FACT FINDERS ASK CO-OPERATION

Massachusetts Committee to Study Means of Preventing Future Crises

Pointing out that the temporary wage contract between the anthracite operators and miners expires August 31 of this year and that the possibility of another winter of shortage exists, the special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today issued statement urging co-operation by interested individuals and the public in its work.

The committee points out that Massachusetts consumes about 5,200,000 tons of domestic anthracite each year. As a result of the strike, however, the supply was 1,100,000 tons short resulting in State-wide shortage and appeal from the public for action. In view of the uncertainty for the future, the Legislature established the special commission to study the question with a view to adoption of such measures as are possible to prevent recurrence of the emergency, the committee says in its statement, adding:

The committee is directed in its investigation to "cover every relevant phase of the present shortage of coal, including working conditions and distribution at the mines, transportation, both wholesale and retail, the licensing and control of wholesale and retail dealers, the advisability of continuing and amplifying the present system of state regulation of anthracite, the use of effective substitutes for anthracite coal and whether the time has yet arrived for the adoption of such measures as may be essential to treat the production and distribution of anthracite as a public utility."

The committee has been appointed and recently organized, with Senator John W. Haigis of Greenfield as chairman and Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston as vice-chairman. The other members are Senators John M. Gibbs of Waltham and Charles P. Howland of Reading, and Representatives James D. Bentley of Swampscoot, William F. Thomas Jr. of Fall River, Gustave W. Everberg of Woburn, John Mitchell of Springfield, and John D. Drew of Boston.

Massachusetts householders, depending on anthracite for their fuel for coal for fuel, have long been subjected to increasing hardships on account of excessive prices, labor difficulties, poor quality and the uncertainty of supply. The committee believes that the time has come when every effort must be utilized to insure an adequate supply of anthracite for the people of the Commonwealth and to do away, in so far as is possible, with the emergency situations, which have annually confronted the State since 1919.

To this end the committee earnestly solicits advice and suggestions from the public. It adds: "The co-operation of the public in the task it is now undertaking and will shortly announce a date for its first public hearing. She said:

"Two years in the industrial or business world cannot compensate for the loss of two years' schooling. The openings for the best opportunities are not filled as a result of 14 and 15-year-old children but by older workers who have had more education. Trade-unions do not admit apprentices at so early an age, and the more progressive employers will not engage them. Instead of helping the stimulation of school work which propagates the trade, these children are under the dulling influence of monotonous repetitive labor. Moreover, they change their positions so frequently that it is little chance for a boy to stand firm for law and order, no matter what personal feeling may be."

Remarking upon New England's great past, and its responsible part in national affairs, he said: "It can continue in this exalted position only by preparing the youth in its midst to stand for the laws and principles of our Government, and uphold law and order."

### SPEAKING CONTEST HELD

AMHERST, Mass., May 4 (Special)—George L. Church, class of '25, of Dorchester, won the forty-eighth annual Commonwealth Declamation Contest for freshmen and sophomores at the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday. James Batal of Lawrence, another sophomore, and a prize winner a year ago, again took second prize. For the first time the contest was held before the student assembly.

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## 4 STATE UNIVERSITY DEMAND MADE BY SUPERINTENDENTS

Opposition Toward Tendency to Professionalize Athletics  
Also Registered at Convention

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 4 (Special)—Calling, among other things, for the establishment of a state university, the Massachusetts state superintendents put their shoulders to the wheel of educational progress in a determination to make it go and go strong, at the closing meeting of their ninth annual session at the Framingham State Normal School yesterday.

In a series of resolutions they frankly faced and accepted the inconsistent demands of the American people for more professional methods with regard to the welfare and proper development of the pupils, a broader and more practical education, a more highly developed sense of civic responsibility, proper vocational guidance and training, and education to promote enjoyment of the finer things of life in leisure hours; called for the organization of a state university, in order that no limit beyond that of ability and intelligence might be placed upon the educational ambitions of the youth of the State, and took a stand opposing the tendency to professionalize public school athletics, regarding it as a grave danger to education and stating it as their belief that the general direction and coaching of athletic activities should be carried on by faculty members who understand and are in sympathy with educational aims and ideals.

### Educational Week

It was further determined to emphasize educational week, Nov. 18-24, next, and to make an educational survey of the State with a view to making a just appraisement of its values and bringing to the attention of all who might be of advantage to any reorganization in a general educational betterment and raising of standards throughout the Commonwealth.

A survey committee was appointed as follows: for cities and towns, Frederick W. Kingman of Natick, John R. Peck of Holyoke, Francis A. Bagallan of Adams, Ernest W. Robinson of Fitchburg, Allen P. Keith, New Bedford; for superintendency unions, Herman C. Knight of Littleton, Charles E. Varney of Lee, Frederick A. Wheeler of Longmeadow, Mrs. Marion M. Stanton of Princeton, Loring G. Williams of Harwich.

For a proper observance of educational week a committee to formulate plans was appointed as follows: Charles N. Perkins of Waltham, John C. Davis of Needham, Miss Mabel C. Bragg of Newton, Oscar C. Gallagher of Brookline, Harrie J. Phipps of Northbridge. A special committee of legislation is to be appointed later by the president, Dr. Paul. It was voted to affiliate with the National Educational Association and the question of association with the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation was referred to the executive committee to report next year.

### Round Table Conference

The conference closed with a question box and round table conference conducted by Ernest W. Fellows of Gloucester. In this it was brought out that supervised study is receiving special attention in a number of communities, especially in Clinton, where its advantages have been found so pronounced that it is to be continued even in the face of some disadvantages, such as a lengthened school day.

Roy L. Smith, of the State Normal School at North Adams pointed out that there were many teachers in Massachusetts schools, particularly in

## Maine Declared to Be Training Educators for Work Elsewhere

State Superintendent of Schools Intimates It Is Time to  
Pay the Salaries That Will Keep Teachers

AUGUSTA, Me., May 4 (Special)—Deplored the resignation of Clarence P. Quimby, principal of the Cony High School, to take the principalship of the high school at South Manchester, Conn., an increase in salary, Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of schools, asks, "How long will Maine continue to train educators for other states?"

"Maine has long been the recruiting station for the larger schools of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island," says Superintendent Thomas. "The superintendents, principals, and teaching positions of these states have called hundreds of Maine people to them. More than half of the superintendents of Massachusetts are said to be Maine educators; a large number of principals, and no one knows how many teachers. Maine lost Payson Smith, one of the foremost educational executives of the United States, to Massachusetts. The question is, how long will Maine continue to train educators for other states?"

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## DRY VIOLATORS ALL TO BE JAILED

Springfield Judge Announces He  
Will Impose Sentences on  
Every Conviction

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (Special)—Preliminary to hearing charges against several persons arrested in liquor raids, Judge Heady of the District Court yesterday announced that in future he should impose jail sentences on all persons, men or women, convicted of illegal liquor selling, giving short terms for first convictions and long terms for second convictions. He explained that a first conviction seldom means a first offense. This plan, tried on two previous occasions, was abandoned, he said, because the Superior Court repeatedly reduced the jail sentences to fines.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that jail sentences are the only really effective deterrent to this highly commercialized crime. The plan now resummed will be permanent if circumstances and developments reasonably permit, which it is hoped will be the case."

Pursuant to this purpose, he sent one woman to jail for three months and held another, convicted of selling as a hostage the return of her husband, convicted on similar charges, who had violated his probation. One or the other must serve a term.

This is one of several new developments indicative of the ground that is being gained here for law enforcement. The board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. has passed resolutions protesting against association envoys being permitted to be a resort for men under the influence of liquor and calling on the police commission for strict enforcement. "In order that our city may be free from the demoralization and disgrace resulting from the present contempt for Federal and State law."

Or the invitations sent to 50 citizens to attend a meeting in the Highland Hotel next Tuesday, to form a citizens law enforcement body, practically all have been accepted. The new organization, it is expected, will become a branch of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance. It aims at a broader grip on the law enforcement evil than is permitted to the Anti-Saloon League under its bylaws.

The case of a traffic officer, transferred from a downtown post to another post after police officials refused to permit charges to be brought against an attorney held up by the traffic officer for violation of an automobile law, is regarded by Anti-Saloon League representatives as evidence that other laws besides the dry law are enforced here with partiality. The Springfield Ministers' Committee jointly with the league has called the meeting Tuesday, which will be addressed by Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the league.

Superintendent W. M. Forgrave of the central-western Massachusetts district regards the developments noted, and also the refusal to renew licenses of a number of pool room and vaudeville's licenses, as evidence that the Anti-Saloon League's campaign here is bearing fruit.

**COLLEGE DEDICATES  
NEW \$300,000 LIBRARY**

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 3 (Special)—The Connecticut College Library, the gift of George S. Palmer of New London, was dedicated this week. Chapel exercises were held on the steps and lawn, the president, Benjamin T. Marshall, officiating.

The library, erected at a cost of \$300,000, is of Georgian architecture and has been completely furnished and equipped by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Miss Gloria Hollister of New York City has been chosen president of student government for the coming year. This is the most important office conferred upon any student during the academic year. Miss Hollister has had opportunity to prove herself a capable leader, having been class president in her freshman and junior years, and a member of the student council during her sophomore year.

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## CLUB WOMEN PLAN CLEAN FILM DRIVE

Federation at Atlanta Sessions  
to Discuss Methods to Obtain  
Better "Movies"

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4 (Special)—Definite plans for the development of community motion picture betterment campaigns will be laid here next week by Mrs. Harry Lilly of New York City, newly-appointed chairman of motion pictures in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, successor to Mrs. Woodallen Chapman, resigned.

Conferences throughout the country will be held at Mrs. Lilly's instigation in co-operation with her respective district and state motion picture committees, and at these speakers of experience will announce a definite plan of action to be taken by women's clubs in their efforts to make the best pictures the most profitable, and the poor ones financial failures.

### Mutual Responsibility

"The motion picture division of the General Federation believes that the creation and maintenance of standards for films is the mutual responsibility of the great American public and the motion picture industry." Mrs. Lilly told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in announcing her coming campaign. She added:

The industry is involved in the picture business, and it is the responsibility of the public to control the output and to the special function of the Federal Film Censorship division to advise to encourage the rejection of the inferior and oftentimes harmful pictures by influencing the local exhibitor to present pictures conforming to a recognized standard of merit, and to encourage him to oppose pictures that may learn the financial value of discrimination.

### Motion Censorship

But one must be equipped with specific information of the films if a definite request is to be made, and the motion picture division of the Federation intends to supply this to the extent of its ability.

Lists of films which have been reviewed by a committee of the division will be published in the federation news organs, which cover the country, and we are prepared to furnish also to the public lists of nontheatrical films such as educational, scientific, etc., together with references for materials for club papers, outlines for programs, assistance in establishing educational picture performances for children and information on all phases of the cinema.

We hope to have appointed a motion picture chairman in each community in the country and she is expected to be of valuable assistance by impressing upon her town its civic responsibility in the patronage of good pictures.

### Boycott Poor Films

She will endeavor to secure a place on local and state club programs for motion picture conferences and announce the names of pictures that are especially worth while, ignore by not advertising them, those that are not good. She will also endeavor to improve the kind of music played at motion picture theaters, and the will in the competitive field, with the national and motion picture division be a bureau of information on motion pictures through which the public, if it desires to attend the best pictures and boycott the bad, may become informed beforehand.

Producers will continue to make the pictures that best and the motion picture campaigns to be conducted by the Federation will be to make the best pictures so profitable that producers will make more of them.

### NEW BOULEVARD PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (Special)—Action is to be taken on the plan to build a river front boulevard from the business district to the Chicopee line. Mayor Leonard says, "A petition for such a development has been in the hands of the Board of Public Works for some time. Such a boulevard is desired for better communication and also is aid in conserving the natural beauties of the stretch along the river bank."

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# TWILIGHT TALES

## The House That Moved

"I WANT to go by Billy's house, by Billy's house, by Billy's house," said Robert to his mother.

"They've got the biggest automobile you ever saw, Mother."

Robert was walking with his mother, who had been doing errands in the village. When he said "Billy" she knew he meant a boy who lived round the corner, but when he said "automobile" she was quite sure Billy's family didn't have one, big or little.

"What makes you think that, son?" she asked.

"Billy said so," explained Robert. "He said if I came round this afternoon, I'd see him riding in the biggest automobile I ever saw. He said it was big enough for the whole family. He said it was as big as a house."

"I think you must have misunderstood Billy," said Robert's mother.

"I'm sure that's what he said," insisted Robert. "Can't we walk round by his house and see?"

"If he's riding in an automobile," said Robert's mother, "Billy wouldn't be there. And we couldn't very well wait all the rest of the afternoon to see him come home."

"He said I'd see him any time this afternoon," said Robert.

"All right," agreed his mother. "I'm sure I can't imagine what he meant. I heard the family is going to move, and perhaps he meant a big truck."

So Robert and his mother, instead of going straight home, turned the

corner, and when they came within sight of where Billy lived, they were very much surprised.

"Why?" exclaimed Robert. "Billy's house isn't there!"

And so it wasn't. Where the house had been was nothing but the cellar.

"I see it," said Robert's mother. "It's in the road just beyond those trees."

"It's moving," cried Robert. "Oh, come quick! I want to see it."

"It's not moving very fast," said his mother. "We needn't hurry."

But Robert insisted upon hurrying, so in a minute or two they had caught up with Billy's house, and could see what was happening.

The importation of ore has practically stopped, owing to the French measures, exportation has become practically impossible and the latest hardship is the impossibility to obtain coal even from those mines which are situated in the Ruhr district itself, since the French are trying to stop all coal traffic within the occupied area.

## PRICE PACT SPLITS SULPHUR MARKETS

### Italian-American Agreement Followed by \$1 Per Ton Increase

WASHINGTON, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—American and Italian sulphur producers have signed a joint agreement to fix prices on their products, and to divide the markets of the world, according to reports to the Commerce Department by H. Earle Russell, consul at Rome. The preliminary agreement, Mr. Russell said, involved the immediate increasing of prices by \$1 per ton.

"Prices will be fixed from time to time with reference to the conditions in the individual consuming countries," the report said, "and in such a manner as to reach gradually the pre-war level. It has been decided that the American production shall supply the demands of North America, while the Italian products will be reserved for the national needs."

The remaining world consumption will be met in determined portions by America and Sicily, to the latter being given the exclusive right of sale up to 65,000 tons annually for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in any country."

### QUEENSLAND LABOR MEETING DECLARES FOR PROHIBITION

ROCKHAMPTON, Queensland, March 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Queensland Labor Convention, an important political gathering in the State because the Labor Party is in power, recently closed its triennial session in this city. Most of its sessions were secret, and are said to have been stormy, but out of them came two remarkable platform declarations—a plank declaring for prohibition, and another supporting arbitration as opposed to strikes in industrial disputes.

"There had been fear among the prohibitionists that the convention would take action looking toward the abandonment of the prohibition poll, which is to take place in October. This fear was based upon persistent rumors that there was a strong movement in the party for such action, and the further fact that a motion to that effect appeared upon the agenda of the gathering.

The convention was strongly favorable to further socialization of industries. Queensland, which is the only State now under the Labor Party, has established many State industries, including butchers' shops, wood and steel manufacturers, fisheries, shipping enterprises, canneries, farms, cattle ranches, hotels, etc. Nearly all the railways of the entire Commonwealth are either State or Federal owned and operated, and the street cars are all municipal or State owned.

However, the Labor Party holds power by a slender majority of one in their one-chambered parliament, and the coming election, which will be held some time between July and November of this year, will be hotly contested, the record of state-owned enterprise being the chief issue.

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showing a film dealing with the effects of the Treaty of Versailles upon Germany.

The population in the Ruhr district is suffering great hardship. A deputation of Ruhr workmen has just come to Berlin and requested the Chancellor to make an end to their suffering by arranging for an opportunity to open up negotiations with the French. German industry inside and outside the Ruhr district has begun to suffer also.

Industry in unoccupied Germany is lacking the raw materials and semi-finished products it used to obtain from the factories in the Ruhr Valley, while the iron and steel foundries, as well as the many other industries in the newly-occupied area, are only at the commencement of a severe crisis.

And so it is. Where the house had been was nothing but the cellar. "I see it," said Robert's mother. "It's in the road just beyond those trees."

"It's moving," cried Robert. "Oh, come quick! I want to see it."

"It's not moving very fast," said his mother. "We needn't hurry."

But Robert insisted upon hurrying, so in a minute or two they had caught up with Billy's house, and could see what was happening.

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## PUPILS PULL BEETS AND MISS CLASSES

### School Attendance Laws Urged to Free Children From Hard Work in Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—Additional information bearing on the loss of school time and hardships imposed upon child workers in the Colorado and Michigan beet fields is contained in the complete report of the survey undertaken there now published by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The work is described as unsuitable for children because of its monotonous, non-educative character, its interference with schooling, and the long hours involved in the rush work at certain seasons.

During the thinning process which must be completed before the plants grow too large, 85 per cent of the Colorado children included in the survey, and 67 per cent of those in Michigan worked from 9 to 14 hours a day, it is reported.

The system of child labor under which a mother, quoted as describing a common custom, said her child had worked "ever since he could lift a beet," is a part of three principal American beet-growing areas of which the two sections covered by the report were chosen as representing the western-mountain and the middle-western areas. In the Colorado counties there 107,000 children under 16 and 454 mothers were interviewed and the parts of three Michigan counties, including 763 children and 397 mothers, it was found that four-fifths of the working children were less than 14, and that 25 per cent of them were under 10.

**Long Working Hours**

A large proportion of the children between 6 and 7, and 60 per cent of the 8-year-olds, had also done beet-field work. Two-thirds of the children in each section, who were engaged in hoeing, the survey shows, had a work day nine hours long, or longer; at harvest time three-fourths of those were found to work from 9 to 13 hours daily.

In both these sections a majority of the working men and women are foreign born, many of whom consider they are being hired and paid on a family basis, which induces them to make the most of their children's labor. Many of these families are migratory, moving to the fields in summer and camping out in shacks or shanties where crowding is extreme, sanitation bad and home life in the usual sense nonexistent.

The school time lost for children of such families is found to be even greater than for those others which is greater than 20 to 30 per cent more than for normal, non-working children.

Babies are usually taken to the fields, where they are in some cases left sheltered by a tree or tent, though many fields are entirely without shade. Mothers are forced to let beet-field work take precedence over household affairs, the latter being done at the expense of their sleep and rest.

Preparing meals and cleaning house were not made up a woman's whole work, but rather are accomplished in addition to her regular tasks.

**States Urged to Act**

It was found that the largest group of laborers' families earn at the season from \$800 to \$1,000, while about half the Colorado families and less than one-third of those in Michigan earn \$1000 or more. The value of experienced children's work averages from \$114 to \$200, and they care for 4 to 5.9 acres.

If adequate school attendance laws were enforced and school facilities provided, at least one serious objection to beet-field work for children would be met, the report says, and adds, "If the community cannot un-

dertake it, the responsibility clearly devolves upon the State."

"It requires also co-operation on the part of the parents and if the fullest co-operation is to be expected of the foreign-born beet-field laborer in rearing and educating his children he must himself be given opportunities to learn the language and be put in touch with the general community life. So long, also, as the theory of payment for the beet-field work is in effect that of a family wage it is not to be expected that the children will be kept in school regularly or the mother withdrawn from the field to care for her children and the home."

**Three-Year-Olds Pick Cotton In Imperial Valley Fields**

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 23 (Special Correspondence)—That children of three, four and five work in the cotton fields of California is a fact readily ascertainable by anyone desiring to investigate the situation for himself. Miss Georgiana Carden, state supervisor of school attendance, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This verifies similar statements previously made by the state education department but which it is claimed, have been questioned by officials connected with the Department of Labor. Miss Carden added:

It is easy to misunderstand the issue, but facts are adamant. In Imperial Valley the majority of cotton pickers are not the heads of the family. They travel from place to place with their mothers and little children does her full share of work in the field. Here the trouble begins. The mother and father take their children into the fields: first, because there is no place to send them to and, second, it is economically profitable to do so.

Pay is on a piece-rate basis—so much per sack of cotton picked. The family sack is carried by the father and the day's "pick" is weighed each evening.

The naturally encumbered speed, long hours of work and enlisted use of available help in the family. Children under 14 to walk are cared for by an older sister or brother but with the mother in the field and the ever impelling urge to "fill the sack," the employer is encouraged to do so.

The purchasing power of the American farmer is less than during pre-war times, while he buys in a soaring market. Credit is not therefore a relevant issue. It is the loss of the purchasing power and the lack of credit which has checked one-third of the population of America engaged in agriculture. Improved conditions must wait on restoration of those markets through same, responsible international co-operation.

The employer does not compel these children to work. He is not concerned about who picks cotton so long as it is done at the same time.

The system which makes this child labor possible is what I deplore.

It will not be seriously dealt with until such law is passed who the family shall work and who shall not. With the family life shattered, these children must remain waifs of the soil, the victims of unhappy conditions which will be eliminated as the child labor problem in California is studied and better understood.

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## dictatorship still dominates liberalism throughout Italy

Signor Mussolini Said to Work as No Italian Premier Ever Did—Best Administration Italy Has Had in Years

ROME, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Italian Liberal Party has been holding an inquiry into the reasons for its eclipse and for the discredit which attaches to Liberalism in Italy in these days of an autocratic dictatorship. Certainly there has been no period in the history of modern Italy since Charles Albert granted the Constitution in 1848, when parliamentary government has been so completely effaced and the might of force so plainly avowed.

Signor Mussolini has stated plainly in an article in the review, *Gerarchia*, that his party has already passed, and, if necessary, will return and pass tranquilly again, over the prostrate form of the "Goddess Liberty."

He has declared that if you "despise government, you must maintain but latitudinous professions; that government will be at the mercy of the first organized group resolved upon its destruction." His theory is borne out by Signor Mussolini in practice.

### Press Does Not Criticize

Since he became Premier on Oct. 30, the Chamber has sat for only 15 days. The press, with few exceptions, never criticizes his acts. There are no by-elections for the Chamber, and in the municipal elections the electors, except the "Fascisti," do not think it worth while to vote. In Rome a Royal Commission, the former Mayor has taken the place of the Mayor and Common Council. Side by side with the Cabinet sits a Grand Council of "pascismo," often presided over by the omnipresent Premier, who works as no Italian Premier has ever worked before.

Thus, Italy is today an absolute, if benevolent, dictatorship, and up to the present there are no signs that the people, as distinct from the politicians, wish to have it otherwise. The Chamber had fallen into general discredit. Constant Cabinet crises, due to the intrigues of the lobbies, made any stable government impossible.

Signor Mussolini has unconsciously

taken as his motto the lines of Pope: "For friends of government let fools content." What's best administered is best.

His administration, illiberal and un-

democratic though it may be, has been

far better than anything that Italy

has had for many years. When the

Rome Post Office was burned in

March, the telegraphic service (which

under his predecessors would have

been paralyzed for days) was restored

at once. Trains are far more punctual;

the civil servants are made to

work harder; supernumeraries have

been dismissed, in spite of the un-

popularity thus incurred; steps have

been taken to prevent thefts on the

railways and the free conveyance of

masses of luggage in the departments;

in a word discipline has been en-

forced, and discipline was what the

Italians needed.

### Consols Rise

Italian consols, which were issued in 1918 at 87 1/2 and had long remained far below that figure, have recently reached 89, while the exchange has become somewhat more favorable to Italy. Abroad its prestige has undoubtedly increased.

The Yugoslavs believe him to be less intransigent about the Fluminian question than some of his intimates. And herein lies his chief difficulty. How can he be reasonable without offending his extreme right wing, composed of the men who were his most prominent lieutenants before he realized the difficulties of office? Sometimes he must pray to be delivered from his friends; he can defend himself from his enemies.

If Signor Mussolini be a wise statesman, he will so use his dictatorship that it may be a means of training the people through discipline to manage their affairs better. Crispin said that Italy wanted a man. It has found one in Benito Mussolini, who is certainly no doctrinaire. He is approved by the great mass of the population. A desperate remedy was wanted, and it has been found. But, in his own interest, the Premier should not go too fast, remembering the Italian proverb, that "He who goes slowly, goes far."

a weatherworn pasteboard announcement proclaiming that in due course the treasures it contains will be open to public inspection.

Isaac F. Marcosson was in Washington this week at the outset of another interrogatory raid on Old World notables. Mustapha Kemal and Benito Mussolini are among his prospective quarry. It is not generally known that Mr. Marcosson is the only American mentioned in Lord Northcliffe's will, which bequeathed to him \$100. Mr. Marcosson visited the British newspaper publisher periodically and was one of his unofficial guides, philosophers and friends during the Northcliffe war mission to the United States in 1917.

Admiral Chester and his friends some day may expect to find that Hugo Stinnes, the uncrowned king of Germany, has stretched his ubiquitous tentacles into Turkey. His chief confidential man, a former naval officer named Captain Humann, probably knows more about Turkey than any other German. Herr Humann was born in the land of the sultans, while his father was a Christian missionary there. He grew up as a schoolmate of Enver Bey. The Chester concessions in many respects parallel pre-war projects of German capital, such as the great Baghdad railway and other schemes in Eastern Anatolia. Herr Stinnes is not likely to keep his finger out of the Ottoman pie.

Arthur Krock, successor of Henry Wattern in the editorial chair of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, has deserted journalism for the "movies." New York, not Hollywood, is to be the scene of his activities, for he is to sit at the right hand of Will H. Hays at headquarters of the motion-picture combination. Mr. Krock, it is understood, will direct the organization's "public relations" department.

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Carrying coals to Newcastle means nothing in the young life of the Pacific coast. California is now exporting rice to Japan. It is raised from Japanese seed and is the first crop to compete successfully with the Japanese product.

F. W. W.

### FOREST CONSERVERS BACK \$2,000,000 APPEAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, accompanied a group of men representing forestry conservation and wood-using interests who called upon President Harding yesterday to urge the needs of more effective measures for the preservation of forests and reforestation, and to ask him to endorse the appeal for \$2,000,000 to be included in the budget now being made up. This amount was appropriated before the war, but during the war the amount was cut down to \$450,000, which is utterly inadequate.

E. H. Baker of Cleveland, O., chairman of the forestry committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented the chief argument. R. S. Kellogg, chairman of the national forestry program committee, also spoke. In the group were Dr. Wilson Compton, secretary of the National Lumber Association; Milton L. Marcus of the American Paper & Pulp Association; Henry S. Graves of the American Forestry Association and other representatives of paper manufacturers, publishers and lumber interests.

### PHILADELPHIA GIVES TROLLEY MONOPOLY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3 (Special)—By signing the 17 agreements with the Philadelphia Traction Company, seven miles of this city's streets virtually become the property of that corporation for 10 years, so far as their use by any competing company is concerned.

The Mayor signed under protest, because compelled by law, the ordinance giving the company a monopoly for a time of time having been passed some time ago.

Some of the art connoisseurs of the country who came to Washington for this week's dedication of the Freer Gallery called attention to a strange omission. The Detroit collector's bounteous bequest of his priceless gallery to the Smithsonian Institution provided that "the collection and the building shall always bear the name of Charles L. Freer in some modest and appropriate form." Although the graceful Greek temple has been standing for more than a year, the name of Freer is visible on no part of it. All that does duty in that respect is

### A Thousand and One Kitchen Helps

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## Transvaal Renews for Six Months Its Convention With Mozambique

### Rhodesia-Portuguese Disputes Were Never Settled, Nor Was Boer Frontier Ever Delimited

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—Telegrams from Rhodesia announced that the expiring convention between the Transvaal and Mozambique is to be renewed for six months, pending further negotiations.

It should be remembered that Portuguese dominion in Africa was based on a charter granted by the Pope to Prince Henry the Navigator, whose father was a usurping King of Portugal and whose mother was Princess Philippa of Lancaster, sister of King Henry IV of England.

Before the fifteenth century closed Vasco da Gama had landed just north of Delagoa Bay and staked out his claim as a seal to the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, which Philip's marriage had cemented. Portuguese sovereignty was further established by a fine victory over a large Dutch fleet of Mozambique in 1608, and 50 years later England undertook to protect the Portuguese colonies in return for the cession of Bombay.

In 1838, the Boer farmers from

Cape Colony began to open a road from the Transvaal to Delagoa Bay, via the Incomati River, necessitating periodical agreements between the authorities of Delagoa Bay and the occupants of the hinterland. In 1869 a frontier was agreed between Boers and Portuguese, but never to this day has it been delimited; and when later on England became the sovereign power, other questions arose between Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies, which remained unsettled in spite of very earnest efforts in 1890 by Lord Salisbury, the English Premier.

The broad view is that in Africa

there is ample room for the energies

of the British, Portuguese and native races. It is co-operation which is required—not competition.

### MORE SPEED ASSURED PARCEL POST SYSTEM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—Harry S.

New, Postmaster General, has

announced that a plan which will

revolutionize the present parcel post

system of the Nation has been taken

under consideration by the Post

Office Department.

This plan, proposed

by Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, director of postal transportation, is expected to give to

the people of the United States

speedier and safer transportation for

parcels submitted to the mails under

70 pounds at a reduced cost to the

Government.

The importance of the

proposed readjustment is revealed in

the estimate that the American postal

service now transports annually

more than 2,500,000,000 packages

per year.

The plan involves the separation

from the regular mails of all

parcels except small packages and

perishable articles.

Instead of

the present

system of

separating

parcels

from the

regular

mails

and

separating

parcels

from the



## NEWCOMER WILL BE WATCHED TONIGHT

Vallim of Brazilian Embassy appears Best of Any of the Contestants With the Epée

SABER CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING (Semifinal Round)

	Won	Lost	Fence	P.C.
J. W. Dimond	4	1	2	.866
Harold Van Buskirk	4	2	1	.666
E. S. Acel	3	3	1	.500
Rene Pery	3	3	2	.400
H. E. Twyefort	3	3	1	.333
L. V. Castner	3	4	1	.333
Leon Shore	0	5	2	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK. May 4.—The second day of the national championship semifinals of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, held at the New York Athletic Club yesterday, was devoted to the semifinal contests with the épée, or dueling sword, in the afternoon, and the saber in the evening.

A newcomer among the dueling sword contestants, Henrique de Aguiar Vallim of the Brazilian Embassy, from Philadelphia, furnished the feature of the day by qualifying with the utmost ease on the first strip with that weapon. He showed altogether the best of any contestants, and will be very dangerous in the finals this evening at the Hotel Astor.

Eleven contestants appeared in the afternoon and were divided into two strips. On the first, in addition to Schor Vallim, were Lieut. G. C. Calnan, United States Navy, of Boston; L. H. Weld, New York Athletic Club; C. V. Webb, Washington Square Fencers; Sergt. J. W. Dimond, United States Army, and J. W. Gignoux, New York Athletic Club. On the other, Leon Shore, of the Racquet Club of Washington; E. S. Acel, New York Athletic Club; J. M. Peseck, United States Military Academy, intercollegiate champion; A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, New York, and Burke Boyce, of the Harvard Fencers' Club, were the contestants.

At the conclusion of the regular series of bouts on the first strip, a fence-off was necessary to determine between Calnan, Webb and Weld, which should qualify in the second place to Vallim. The three were so evenly matched that three rounds were held before anyone was dropped, when Webb was eliminated as the result of a double touch, and Calnan took the vacant place by a victory over Weld.

The other strip proved fairly close, in the final but the youthful representative of West Point defeated the veteran, A. S. Lyon, and Shore and Acel, with three victories each, were chosen.

With eight entrants, the round-robin method between all the contestants was resorted to again in the sabers, and at the close of the day all but six bouts, which were reserved for the finals, were completed.

The leaders were Sergeant Dimond and L. M. Schoonmaker of the New York Fencers' Club, who had four victories and one defeat each, and will encounter each other in the final bout this evening, with the championship depending on it; in all probability, H. van Buskirk, another member of the Fencers' Club, was a close third, with the same number of victories, but an additional defeat. L. V. Castner of West Point, the intercollegiate champion with the saber, made a good showing, but needs more experience before he can compete on equal terms with the leaders with the weapon.

The others who competed, all of whom will have matches in the finals, are E. S. Acel, New York Athletic Club; Rene Pery, New York Fencers' Club; H. E. Twyefort of the J. Sanford Salton Fencers' Club, New York, and Leon Shore of Washington. The summary:

EPÉE—STRIP NO. 1

Henrique de Aguiar Vallim defeated Dimond, Weld, Webb, and Gignoux.

Lieut. G. C. Calnan defeated Weld, Vallim, and double touched Dimond.

La. H. Weld defeated Webb, Gignoux, and double touched Dimond.

E. C. V. Webb defeated Calnan, Gignoux, and double touched Dimond.

J. W. Dimond defeated Gignoux, and double touched Calnan, Weld and Webb.

J. W. Gignoux defeated Calnan.

Fence-Off:

First Round—Calnan defeated Weld, Webb defeated Calnan, Weld defeated Webb.

Second Round—Weld defeated Calnan, Webb defeated Weld, Calnan defeated Webb.

Third Round—Weld defeated Calnan, Webb and Weld and double touched Dimond.

Final Fence-Off—Calnan defeated Weld.

EPÉE—STRIP NO. 2

Leon Shore defeated Acel, Peseck, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

E. S. Acel defeated Lyon, Pery, and double touched Dimond.

J. W. Lyon defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

A. S. Lyon defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

H. E. Twyefort defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

L. V. Castner defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

J. W. Dimond defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

J. W. Gignoux defeated Shore, Boyce, and double touched Dimond.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS REDS

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati in the opening game of the series today, 3 to 1. C. B. Adams pitched steadily and received brilliant support. In the eighth inning J. P. Donohue was taken out for a pinch hitter, G. W. Harper, whose three-base hit drove in the Reds only run. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia . . . . 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 X—6 8 1

Battieres—Perry, 5 to 4; Benten, 3.

Batteries—Dickerman and Taylor; Scott, Lucas, Walberg and Blume. Losing pitcher—Scott. Umpires—Hart and Klem. Time—2h. 4m.

BROOKLYN WINS AT LAST

NEW YORK. May 3.—After losing seven successive games to the New York Brooklyn, finally won the tables, capturing the last game of the series at the Polo Grounds in a decisive manner.

The Braves had gone into the lead in their half of the same inning and seemed on their way to a seventh straight victory. Just to make it a sure thing, J. Henline singled in the ninth with a bases loaded. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia . . . . 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 X—6 8 1

Battieres—Perry, 5 to 4; Benten, 3.

Batteries—Dickerman and Taylor; Scott, Lucas, Walberg and Blume. Losing pitcher—Scott. Umpires—Hart and Klem. Time—2h. 4m.

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**C.W. Paddock Equals One World's Record**

Famous American Athlete Competing in Students Meet at Paris

PARIS, May 3 (By The Associated Press)—C. W. Paddock participated in the opening events today of the first international students' athletic meet, despite the absence of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, forbidding him to compete abroad this season.

He easily won the trial heats in the 100 and 200-meter dashes, the only events in which he is entered, negotiating the 100 meters in 11s. He also equalled the world's record of 16s. in the 150-meter dash.

This event is not included in the official list of the present meet, but the American star was given permission to attempt to break the record held by the Swedish runner, Engdahl.

Additional preliminaries will be held tomorrow, the semifinals on Saturday and the finals on Sunday. The meet is being held in the new stadium at Porte Doree, constructed by the Paris University Club especially for such events, and students from 13 nations are competing.

**PICK-UPS**

DETROIT is first in the American League standing, exactly where many believe the team will be situated at the season's close. When Manager W. A. Collins, the pitcher from Texas, he made a ten-strike in the opinion of fans in and outside of Michigan. Collins was not considered good enough for New York, by the price paid for H. J. Pennock, the best pitcher in the league. The new team was well off for pitchers. Pennock is past his prime; moreover, he has hardly ever been able to finish a nine-inning game as well as he has begun it. But if the Yankees want their players "ready-made," Cobb, on the other hand, has the patience to develop a good pitcher, and it looks as though he is being rewarded.

The New York American League Club anticipates a continuation of the great business done in the opening games at Yankee Stadium. Seven new ticket booths have been installed, all for the use of reserved seat purchasers. This addition is expected to do much toward reducing the congestion about the main entrance, just before a game.

The timely single is sometimes mightier than the Homer, or at least it has a potent effect in a game where there are no home runs. J. L. Bottomly proved this yesterday to everybody's satisfaction when he drove home enough runs to beat the Cubs, all on a pair of one-base hits.

Six straight on the road is quite a nice showing. The Boston Braves sandwiched these victories in between defeats at the start and finish of their eastern trip, giving them a rating abroad of .750. They return to familiar vistas third in the league standing. Of course, if they had won yesterday they would be second place, which is no more to the point than to say that they had won all their games to date; they would be leading the league.

The blow that sent Boston down to defeat was one of quadruple base dimensions of the bat of F. C. Williams, it was the Philiplie center fielder's sixth homer of the year.

New Haven is away to a good start in the Eastern League race, showing a percentage of .74 for its first seven games. Wethers, though, is only half a game behind, while Hartford is close upon both. In fact from early indications the whole league is pretty evenly balanced.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	18	11	.621
Vernon	17	11	.567
Salt Lake	16	12	.571
San Francisco	15	13	.538
Sacramento	14	15	.483
Seattle	12	15	.444
Oakland	11	18	.379
Los Angeles	9	17	.346

**RESULTS THURSDAY**

Sacramento 7, Salt Lake 4.

Oakland 14, Vernon 3.

Portland 4, Seattle 3.

San Francisco 1, Los Angeles 4.

**WANDER WINS FIRST TEST**

NEW YORK, May 3 (By The Associated Press)—C. W. Paddock, running star of the University of Southern California, who is competing in the International Students' athletic meet here, today set a new world's record for the 75-meter dash. Running in an official trial, he made the distance in 8.25s., 4.5s. under the record previously established by Engdahl of Sweden.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES**

Tuesday, 6, Jersey City 0.

Rochester 6, Newark 5.

Buffalo 8, Reading 7.

Baltimore 14, Syracuse 4.

**JURISDICTIONAL QUESTION**

MAY AFFECT OLYMPIC TEAM

National Collegiate Athletic Association Appears to Be on C. W. Paddock's Side of Controversy

NEW YORK, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Possibility that the jurisdictional controversy between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which broke yesterday, may jeopardize the quality of the 1924 American Olympic team, was expressed today by followers of athletics.

Not only is the dispute, which centers around C. W. Paddock, California sprinting champion, seen as a troublemaker for the Olympic committee, but as a wedge of international proportions that may drive apart the amateur and the collegiate athletic authorities of Europe which may weaken their Olympic teams.

Brig.-Gen. P. F. Pierce, president of the N. C. A. A., in announcing his organization had not been formally notified of the A. A. U.'s objection to Paddock running abroad, and since the N. C. A. A. had approved, he was not in a position to comment; but he said he was surprised at the A. A. U.'s statement, as it was his understanding the sprint meet had been widely sanctioned.

The A. A. U. ruling also has antagonized the Women's Swimming Association of New York, which intended to permit Miss Gertrude Ederle, Miss Helen Wainwright, and Miss Alice Riggan, noted aquatic performers, to compete in the British Isles this year. The A. A. U. banned the proposal, drawing public criticism of the W. S. A.

**WASHINGTON TRACK CHARACTERISTICS**

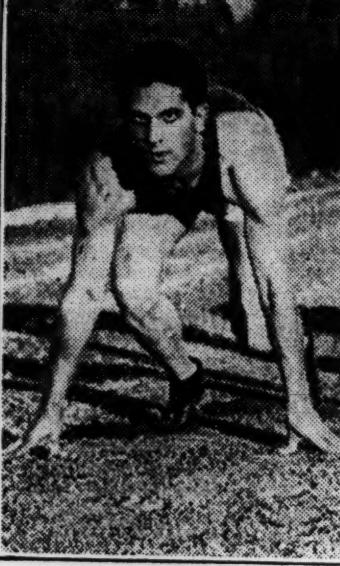
This Year's Team Shows Weakness in the Weights and Strength in Field Events and Dashes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30 (Special Correspondence)—Weakness in the weights but strength in the field events and dashes are characteristics of Washington University's 1923 track team. The Red and Green surprised the Conference by taking fourth place, in its first appearance of the season at the Missouri Valley indoor meet at Kansas City last month. The showing of Coach George Rider's squad in the two outdoor meets which followed give evidence that Washington is to be considered a formidable factor in valley track circles this year.

Washington easily won its first outdoor meet with the Missouri School of Mines team by a score of 96 to 41. A week later the Red and Green runners journeyed to Nashville to meet Vanderbilt University, winning there also by a score of 66 to 38.

The strength and weakness of Washington were shown in both meets. Washington's best sprinters are L. C. Anderwett '24, B. A. Bier '24 and W. J. Bresser '23, each of whom has placed in Valley meets in either the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Bier, with W. H. Hoagland '23, captain of the team, C. L. Crowder '23 and W. L. Dugcomb '25, form a fast one-mile relay team.

In the distance runs Washington has a star in R. A. Blanchard '24. Blanchard



Capt. W. H. Hoagland '23  
Washington Varsity Track Team

was the star of the valley indoor meet by winning both hurdles, breaking the record for one and equaling the mark in the other. He is well-built, has good form and gives promise of developing into a prominent track figure.

In the pole vault William Mitchell '26 did 12 feet at Vanderbilt, and, under pressure, will probably do better.

K. C. Gaines '24 also vaults close to 12 feet.

A. W. Cantwell '24 and H. F. Kurrus '25 can do close to 6ft. in the high jump.

Washington is weak in the weight events, due to the fact that its entries here, although promising, are still inexperienced. D. O. Meeker '23, R. L. Morton '24 and Kurrus throw the javelin, while Morton and W. M. Volland '24 throw the discus and shot.

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The expected progress has not been made yet this spring, however. It must be granted that Muller is laboring under an exceptionally severe handicap, in that he is taking over men who have learned to row under two or three different systems and trying to instill entirely different rudiments in them. It was generally known that Muller's varsity crews were not particularly fast, even prior to last Saturday, when the fact was well substantiated. On that day the Harvard freshman first eight, coached by Herbert Haines, a Crimson under-study coach for several years, and brother of William Haines, former varsity coach, defeated Muller's varsity by nearly two lengths of open water. It was a thorough, well-deserved, and unquestionable, albeit surprising, defeat.

Harvard expects and intends to defeat Princeton, for the Tiger crew trailed badly behind Columbia last week. Harvard does not expect to defeat the strong Navy crew; but the Crimson, in entering the race least with that purpose, Muller hopes to show that his varsity is not as slow as the conquering freshmen are fast, and believes that the Crimson will finish closer to the Navy than Dr. R. H. Howe's protégés did in the same regatta last year, when Harvard trailed a poor third. The Freshmen last Saturday did the mile and seven-eighths' course in 10m. 18s., which is very fast considering the rough water.

It may be that Herbert Haines has developed an exceptionally fast yearling crew, and there are not a few who believe that this combination will take the measure of the Navy plebes and Princeton 1926 in their battle preceding the varsity encounter tomorrow. The Princeton freshman crew is stroked this year by R. H. Barnes, an experienced sculler, who has participated in independent club regattas, and who has rowed under the Duluth Boat Club system.

Coach Muller has had an embarrassing task endeavoring to install his new stroke uniformly into the Harvard varsity eight. The crew does reasonably well at a low stroke, say around 28 to 30 to the minute, but becomes ragged when the beat is raised. The tendency of the oarsmen, when the stroke is raised, is to return confusedly, though unintentionally, to their old style of rowing. This makes their rowing very uneven and ineffectual.

The Harvard crew will have sufficient time to accustom themselves to the new water, with preliminary workouts today and tomorrow. The boats were shipped Wednesday, and the men followed last night. Twenty-two athletes were in the party, in addition to the coaches and attendants. E. S. Matthews '23, captain and stroke of the junior varsity eight, and C. J. Hubbard '24, No. 5 in the same boat, were taken along as substitutes for the varsity and Elsie Canning Jr. and D. Krumhaar filled the same role for the freshman. The Harvard crew will be selected as follows:

Varsity—Row: S. B. Kelly '25; No. 2, H. S. Morgan '23; No. 3, G. R. Johnson '25; No. 4, C. K. Cummings '23; No. 5, H. H. Fuller Jr. '23; No. 6, Capt. A. H. Price Jr. '23; No. 7, B. Nick Henry '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; coxswain, S. C. Badger '23.

Freshmen—Row: V. F. Righter; No. 2, F. P. Farnham; No. 3, C. E. Trumble Jr.; No. 4, W. K. Marley; No. 5, D. C. Gates; No. 6, C. F. Darlington Jr.; No. 7, D. H. Leavitt; stroke, J. W. Adie; coxswain, W. E. Beer.

Brigadier-General Pierce said his organization had not been formally notified of the A. A. U.'s objection to Paddock running abroad, and since the N. C. A. A. had approved, he was not in a position to comment; but he said he was surprised at the A. A. U.'s statement, as it was his understanding the sprint meet had been widely sanctioned.

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**HARVARD CREWS READY FOR TEST**

Expect to Defeat Princeton Tomorrow—Doubtful of Navy

Harvard University's new rowing system will receive its initial test of the season tomorrow afternoon on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, where the Crimson will meet the United States Naval Academy and Princeton University in their annual triangular regatta.

Opportunities have been presented to judge the strength of all the participants in tomorrow's race, and on the face of what is known it appears certain that the Navy will win, and that Harvard and Princeton will trail some distance behind, a toss up, perhaps, deciding second place.

The Navy crews, coached this year by R. J. Glendon, son of the man who has had so much success at Annapolis in recent years, have started out in their customary manner of parading the waters. They have not been called to divulge their full power yet. Princeton opened her season last Saturday by making a surprisingly disappointing showing in a triangular regatta with Columbia and Pennsylvania, who finished ahead of her in the order named. Columbia, especially, winning with consummate ease. The crews of Dr. J. Spaeth, head coach at Princeton, do not appear to be up to their usual standard this year.

Admitting the unfairness of judging a crew's ability too early in the season, it is not to be denied that disappointment is already attached to the new system at Cambridge. Following a procession almost unbroken defeats for several years, the Harvard authorities went out in summer to find a crew which they thought might be able to salvage the crew situation. They finally selected F. J. Muller of Philadelphia, former coach of the Vesper Boat Club, and the Bachelors' Barge Club, whose name is also linked with the development of J. B. Kelly of Philadelphia, former world's sculling champion.

Muller went to Cambridge last fall, revolutionized the orthodox Harvard stroke, and made such an impression on the rowing committee that his probationary trial was turned into a regular contract. The confident and independent manner in which he went about matters seemed to strike a favorably responsive chord at Cambridge.

The expected progress has not been made yet this spring, however. It must be granted that Muller is laboring under an exceptionally severe handicap, in that he is taking over men who have learned to row under two or three different systems and trying to instill entirely different rudiments in them. It was generally known that Muller's varsity crews were not particularly fast, even prior to last Saturday, when the fact was well substantiated. On that day the Harvard freshman first eight, coached by Herbert Haines, a Crimson under-study coach for several years, and brother of William Haines, former varsity coach, defeated Muller's varsity by nearly two lengths of open water. It was a thorough, well-deserved, and unquestionable, albeit surprising, defeat.

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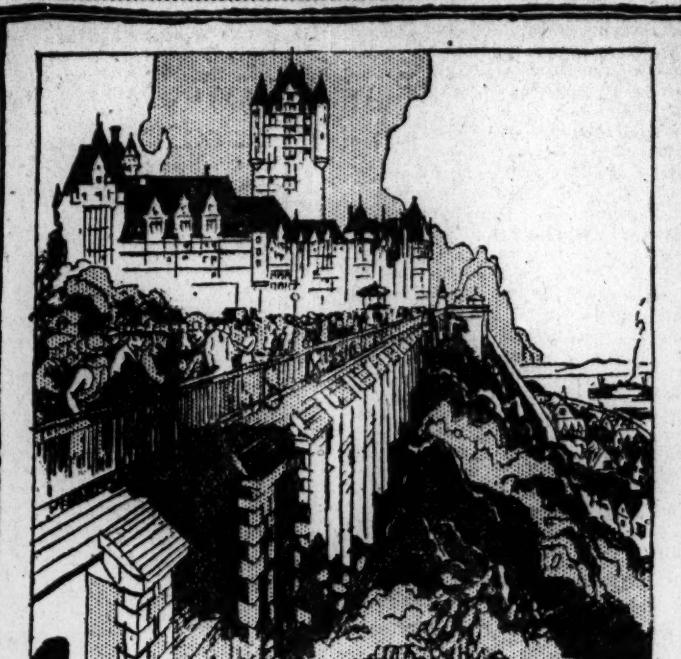
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**HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL****CANADA****Greet the new Chateau!**

Take a week this spring. Come up for the new chapter in Quebec's history—Greater Chateau Frontenac . . . The familiar turrets on the cliff are now dominated by a huge tower. Their famous hospitality is now broadened by 1923 modernity . . . Among the additions are 350 rooms with bath. Period suites. Ball-room. Continental restaurant. Club lounges . . . Thus, you live in the castle of a Norman baron. At your beck, 20th century service and pleasures . . . Make it Quebec this Spring, and behold the link between America's oldest and its newest. Come by motor or railway. The Canadian Pacific will arrange your trip. 405 Boylston Street, Boston. Or write, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

**TRAVEL****Nova Scotia**

ROAD Acadian meadows leading down to the quaintest of villages and the blue waters of Fundy or Minas Basin. An idyllic complement of the rugged hills and wilderness of forest and stream.

A vacation land of indescribable charm with every vacation joy.

Overnight from Boston—24 hours from New York

Call or write for Tour No. 306

Dominion Atlantic Railway

## Phineas T. Barnum as the Little Boy Across the Street Knew Him

By FULLERTON WALDO  
THE publication of a new life of Phineas Taylor Barnum has made more of a stir than some of us expected. "Is the world interested in Barnum now?" a fair flower of this generation asked me the other day. From the columns of space devoted to reviews of the book, the name of the Connecticut showman still seems one to conjure with, as in the days when he was active head of the "Greatest Show on Earth."

Barnum was landlord of the house I lived in when a child. His own pretentious brick manse, Marina, was across the street. You could get down on your hands and knees and look under the privet hedge and through the cast-iron spiked fence between the whitewashed granite posts and see a lawn filled with dark green metal statuary. There was Apollo, forever holding out a citha on his arm, instead of wrapping himself against the marrow-searching breezes that whiffed over the sea-wall from Long Island Sound. At a discreet distance was Diana clinging to the horns of her stag. With as much gauzy levity as monumental bronze permits, Psyche was poised a-tiptoe like a ballerina, on the sword between. There was a St. Bernard dog or an equally rigid deer in the way of the lawn-mower, no matter in what direction it was turned.

No doubt the high, stout fence was necessary, for the winter quarters of the Show were not far off, and the circus had a way of snapping its tenders and dragging its stakes and overlapping in the surrounding region. The animals on the lawn were not troublesome, for they were of metal: but the live ones might have come maraudingly to visit their lord and master in the night, if Marina, like some moated castle of old, had not been encircled by various bristling defenses.

## The Lions Chased the Car

One night, the winter quarters most expensively burned down. The animals scattered to all points of the compass. Two lions chased a bob-tailed car along Fairfield Avenue. The driver of a bob-tailed car was very busy now. He put clean straw every cold morning on the bottom of his car, he unhooked the horses and led them around to the back of the car at the end of the run; he looked in the little mirror over his head and worked the door-liver and said whoa several times for each and every passenger, on or off; he made change



The Good Woman Waved Her Lantern and Cried "Shoo!"

and cried "Shoo!" A royal Bengal tiger scrambled to his feet, blinked at the light and cowered away most un-

## Camels Unexpected

Beyond a peep through a knot hole once in a while, we children paid little heed to the menagerie behind the high gray fence of the winter quarters where the red and gold chariots rusted

only for making jelly and two fine alligator pear trees.

Two trees which owe their place to their loveliness are the West Indian "Red Jasmine," better known as the Frangipanni, with its pink or white starlike blossoms and the star apple tree with leaves golden brown on the under side and rich glossy green on the upper. Next to it is a Nispero, which is a little like the star apple in foliage except that the leaves are light green on both sides. Its fruit resembles a small cantaloupe in appearance and is much in demand.

## Strange Rooted "Wild Pines"

The "wild pines" are two very strange trees in the garden; the leaves grow in clusters exactly like the top of a pineapple. The natives weave baskets and fans from their long strands. The trunk is smooth and straight, but the root has a queer formation, much like a half-closed Japanese umbrella turned inside out. It circles the trunk 2 feet above the ground. There may be as many as three or four on a single tree.

A handsome almond tree graces the front lawn. Near the hedge on the southeast is an immense wide spreading "Royal Polycliana," with contorted branches and a gnarled, almost black trunk covered with moss. Its colors, when the setting sun is full upon it, are gorgeous, fully justifying the French name for it, "Flamboyant," flaming torch. A wild fig tree, a yellow plum under a palm, a papaya tree, a few banana trees, and a wild soursop, may all be identified near by. Several new trees have been planted recently: four mango, two sweetpeas, three almond, five papaya, five royal palm, three bamboo, two Agave, and one cocoa.

## Roses in "Orderly Disorder"

Useful plants thrive here; tomatoes, onions, spinach, English onion, pine-apple, watermelon, and cotton. Among the flowers are coxcomb, bachelor-buttons, the dainty white coffee rose, and "orderly disorder" all over the lawn, rose bushes, clumps of spider lily, and ginger lilies. Many varieties of crotus and other flowers climb closely to the foundation walls of the old house. Truly this quaint old garden by a tranquil sunlit sea in a land of perpetual summer, recalls Thomas Edward Brown's garden poem:

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot,

Fringed plot,

Fenced garden,

The veriest school

Of peace; and yet the fool

Contends that God is not—

Not God in heaven, when the eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign;

It's very sure God walks in mine.

AMUSEMENTS

## PHILADELPHIA

KEITH'S THEATRE

Week of May 7

Mazie King

International Toe Dancer

With Charlie Kerr's L'Aiglon Orchestra

PORLTAND, ORE.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in ROBIN HOOD

at popular prices.

NOW PLATING

MAJESTIC

(Near the California Theatre)

## RESTAURANTS

## REDLANDS, CAL.

## BUSY-B-CAFE

110 E. State Street

W. E. BLEEKE, Prop.

Redlands, Calif.

LOS ANGELES

## ORANGE TEA SHOP

669 South Hope Street

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

TRY THE

Triangle Cafeteria

638 South Main Street Tel. 634822

(Near the California Theatre)

## The Follies of May

from his little tip treasury and pulled the handle of the coin-box. But now the driver was busier than ever, because two lions were chasing his motive power. He dashed the horses to a standstill at the lions' call. Then he retreated inside the car, and peered out through the slot in the middle of the door. The lions looked the poor equine boneracks over, decided they weren't worth the trouble of picking, and trotted off into the central fastnesses of Fairfield County. Then he said decisively, as if we had

in idleness till spring. Admission was strictly forbidden. But once when, because of another fire, there was an overflow from the prison-like barracks that held the animals, we went to the big stone barn in the "Barnum" property at the end of our street, and instead of our accustomed hayloft found the camels had moved in. There they were, sprawled all over the floor of our rainy-day pleasure-dome, all legs and necks and supercilious noses. We took one look, and moved away.

Thus much for the background, against which Barnum himself appeared in lustrous effulgence now and then to prove to us that he was the Children's Friend, as the billboards told us flamboyantly when the circus took to the road in spring. The picture on the billboard showed him with little tight reddish curls all over the top of his head, and a smile occupying most of the front of it, sitting with a child on his knee. He was running one hand through the child's hair, and with the other he was writing. Maybe it was a book. Maybe he was taking down the child's wise or witty sayings. Or perhaps he was writing out a pass for the circus.

## Barnum Day at High School

He was a particularly splendid apparition on Barnum Day at the high school. Then there was competitive speaking for prizes of \$30 and \$20, the interest on a gift of \$1000 to the Board of Education. On one occasion the principal rose in place and solemnly deposed that we had with us this afternoon the generous donor of the prizes himself, and therefore it was an occasion fraught with significance in the annals of education. Mr. Barnum, left his seat against the wall on a side aisle, and lurching forward, His valet, who had freshly curled the little spikes that sprouted like the grasses on a lawn above his wrinkled, rubicund countenance, and his Cheshire smile. He liked to wear his plumed white shirts, and a Gladstone collar, but the resemblance to Gladstone ended there. He could not make an extended speech, and on this occasion he said so, candidly.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I'm no hand at delivering an oration, but in this little red book here"—he produced a small memorandum book from a left-hand breast pocket—"I have some funny stories. Would you like me to read you some?" The audience gave assent with various outcries, and Barnum opened his book and strode to the edge of the platform. Adjusting his glasses, and fumbling with the leaves, he began to read in a high-pitched, nasal and quavering

sound: "A colored lady went into a store and asked for some flesh-colored court-plaster. They gave her black. She

asked him what he wanted: "What I like is the music of a big brass band." Such music would have been at the opposite dynamic extreme from our soft concluding notes, which—we flattened ourselves—had tapered down to the merest pianissimo filament of sound.

Mr. Barnum. I didn't know they were yours. I thought this grove belonged to anybody. I'll dump them out if you want me to."

The cane boxed the compass with his disgust. He said no more. He turned his wide broadcloth back on me, and climbed into the carriage, grumping to Brady to drive on.

I see now that Mr. Barnum had a heart within that ruffed bosom, and that heavy black broadcloth, after all, I thought I was saving the baby, but she had been the salvation of me. Her blithe face, rising in all innocence over the piled profusion of the lilacs, was probably all that came between me and a trouncing with a molasses-colored cane. But I never quite forgave Brady the coachman for not recognizing me when I was in such need of a friend.

"We'll get it, all right."

"Yep. And it can't be so very late."

"We'll get it as bad as it was an hour late."

"Say, then, why don't we stay out



Barnum Drowned Till We Came to the Last Bar of the Music

9:15 a.m. Two boys came around a corner in Roxbury playing marbles as they came. One of them stopped short as he saw me. I have just come, he said.

"Aw, look! School's begun. The other kids have gone in. What'll we do?"

"We'll get it, all right."

"Yep. And it can't be so very late."

"We'll get it as bad as it was an hour late."

"Say, then, why don't we stay out

## A Shoot From the Road

I shoved the baby carriage into the lee of the bushes, and laid about me in the color and the odor, piling my spoils on the small pink princess that was my sister, to the tune of her delighted gurgles. It my lawlessness, I did not stop to look or listen. Then I heard a wrathful shout from the roadway.

"Hey, young man! What are you doing? Quit that, an' get out!"

It was Barnum, friend of good children who paid 50 cents to see the show, but not the friend of bad ones who ravaged his lilac bushes.

He was dismounting from his victim. It gleamed with patent leather, and with Brady the coachman and his silk hat. The black horses shone and their nickel-plated harness, as they tossed their heads impatiently. All Mr. Barnum's teeth were bared at me. He was coming on in a tumbling, spluttering haste, brandishing a thick cane the hue of molasses. I knew Brady the coachman. At other times he was my friend. When he was pulling on his clay pipe in the stable shadow he was chatty, and when I was playing tennis and the ball rolled his way he retrieved it and threw it back.

But now he had never seen me. Never in his life. He gazed stonily ahead to the blue dance of the waters of Long Island Sound, and I was an outcast.

Mr. Barnum Accuses

"Don't you know you are stealing?" he said.

"No sir," I answered, ready to shove,

AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

STUDEBAKER

WED. MAT. 6/16 MONTH SAT. MAT. 50c to \$1.50 Every Night 50c to \$2.00

LAST WEEKS WILLIAM

HODGE IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS "FOR ALL OF US"

SHUBERT PRINCESS Stage and Screen Star

EUGENE O'BRIEN in "Steve"

A Charming Love Story, with MRS. THOMAS WHIFFEN

"I have seen Steve twice with much enjoyment, and am sure he will bring a great deal of pleasure to the audience. A human touch in every line." —Clara Louise Burnham.

GEO. COHAN'S GRAND Matinee, Wed. & Sat.

GEORGE M. COHAN'S Production

A New American Comedy

"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"

By Vincent Lawrence

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily

The Covered Wagon

Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

the baby carriage into the bushes if he got too free-and-easy with the cane.

"Those are my lilacs!" he screamed frothing.

"I didn't know it, sir. I thought they were wild."

"You get out of here!" he shouted, twirling the cane like a drum-major with it were laundry basket. There he drowned till we came, one after another, to the last bar of the music.

Then he said decisively, as if we had

just a little while longer and play?

"It's too nice to go in."

"All right, I dare. But we mustn't stay here; somebody'll see us through the windows. Come round into the alley."

The boys picked up their heels and had reached the corner, when a policeman came suddenly round it. They stopped short, turned about, ran back to the schoolhouse, up the steps and in the door. ♦ ♦ ♦

12:30 p.m. Boston, on a May Day. 6 a.m. TRAVELING salesman put a valise down by a bench in the Public Gardens, sat down and opened a morning newspaper. He read the first page and would doubtless have read further if in turning the leaves he had not caught a glimpse of red tulips. He let the newspaper drop to his knees and looked with approval at the tulips, pink, white and yellow, and at the pansies and flowering bushes. ♦ ♦ ♦

She was sitting on a bench on the Common eating her lunch, sharing it with the pigeons who seemed to prefer bread to any more peanuts. A friend sat down beside her. She had had lunch, on yes. She had found a fine new place, quick service, too. Soup, sandwich and ice cream for 35 cents.

"You'd better come tomorrow, Sally."

"Thanks but I can't."

"How do you mean you can't? We've got 35 cents like I have. We get the same pay at the store."

"I know, but I can't go to a restaurant. I'm bringing lunch from home."

"But why?"

"Well, you see there was a hat in the French shop upstairs. It cost an awful lot, but it was very beautiful. I used to go to look at it every noon. The other day the saleslady saw me and stopped me and asked why was it I came round every day. And I told her that I liked that hat so much I couldn't keep away. And she

## BEARS MAKE A FRESH ATTACK UPON MARKET

### New Low Records for the Year Made by Some Issues Before Rally

Speculative sentiment continued unsettled at the opening of today's New York stock market. Selling pressure was resumed against a number of specialties, Stewart-Warner breaking 4½ points and National Lead dropping a point to a new low record for the year.

Consolidated Gas yielded 1½ points in response to Albany dispatches indicating the passage of the "dollar gas" bill.

American Can advanced 1½ and Crucible and Gulf States steels, Baldwin and Pacific, made moderate recoveries from yesterday's heaviness.

Bearish traders made a heavy attack shortly after the opening, touching off another large volume of stop loss orders. Stewart-Warner extended its break to 7½ points, touching 97.

New low records for the year were made by U. S. Steel, Missouri Pacific preferred, Pacific Gas & Electric, Western Union and American Metal.

Atlantic Coast Line dropped 1¾ to 110¾, duplicating its previous low. Losses of 1 to nearly 2 points were recorded by Brooklyn Union Gas, Savage Arms, General Electric, Mack Truck, Iron Products, Transue Williams, Reynolds Spring and Famous Players.

Du Pont and Timken Roller Bearing, each up 1, were among the few outstanding strong spots.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand Sterling dropped off 4½ of a cent to \$4.62½ and French francs gained 3 points to 6.69 cents. German marks were quoted at 0.0274 cents.

#### New Low Points

Operations for the short account were conducted with success during the morning. Equipments, food, and motor accessory shares yielded largely to selling pressure, but good buying support was apparent in the oils, independent steels, copper, and certain railroad shares.

Additional new low records for the year were made by Baldwin, American Locomotive preferred, American Car Marine preferred, American Sugar, Standard Milling, American Ice, American Zinc, American Hide & Leather preferred and Keystone Tire. Other conspicuous weak spots were Postum Cereal and Stromberg Carburetor, off 3 and 2½ points, respectively.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

Representative railroad shares were engulfed in active selling movement, the midwest Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific classified 3 points, and other shares 1 to 2. Semi-demoralized conditions prevailed for some of the specialties, Stewart-Warner slumping 13½ points, and Marine preferred, Atlantic Gulf & West Industries, Beechnut Packing, Stromberg Carburetor, American Ice, Underwood Typewriter, Eastern Kodak, and Maxwell Motors "A" to 5½ points. Low prices for the year were registered by a large proportion of the list on the break.

#### Bonds Irregular

Heaviness of the foreign securities, moderate improvement of the U. S. Government issues, and decided irregularity in the general domestic list, were the outstanding characteristics of today's early bond market.

French municipal bonds were under pressure, the 6 per cent issues of Lyons, Manteselles and Bourdeaux each dropping 1½ points. The active South American issues also lost ground. Except for a point gain in Illinois Central 5s and a drop of 1½ in Standard Air Line adjustment 5s, changes in the railroad group were of a fractional character.

Laclede Gas 5s and Virginia-Carolina Chemical 7½s with warrants, each up about a point, were the outstanding strong spots of the industrial list, while Eastern Cuba Sugar 7½s, off 1½, registered the only material loss. The gains in U. S. Government bonds ranged from 3-2 to 6-32 of a point.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Bentz & Co., Boston)  
(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

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## ROADS' RETURN FOR YEAR VERY DOUBTFUL ITEM

Estimate Now of 5.2 Per Cent May Be Varied Either Way Later On

The necessity for regarding at this time the estimate of the final return for the year of Class 1 railroads as highly tentative is manifest from the experience of last year, when the net return of Class 1 roads was estimated in early months at \$900,000,000, and later proved \$776,655,960, mostly as a result of the shippers' strike, it was foreseen when the estimate was made. The estimate for this year is for 5.2 per cent on \$19,175,000,000 invested.

Net earnings of Class 1 roads for the first three months, with March, 1923, estimated from more than half the returns, show these changes:

	1923	1922
January	\$60,874,382	\$31,247,766
February	38,859,273	*\$8,842,467
March	185,935,665	24,088,891

\*Decrease.

Partly estimated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has computed the seasonal variation of railway operating income for five years ended December, 1916, and deems the monthly ratios established thereby as more dependable than those formerly used and based on a three-year test period. These ratios for the first three months are: January, 5.7 per cent; February, 5.5 per cent; March, 7.5 per cent; three months, 13.7 per cent.

### Less Than "Reasonable"

Thus, net profits for the first three months of \$151,933,665 would indicate \$94,382,000 for the full year, or 5.2 per cent on an assumed \$19,175,000,000 investment. This compares with 5.7 per cent established by the commission as "reasonable" return under the Transportation Act.

In considering the elements of doubt, past and future, one event has already passed that reduces the estimate for the year—the unfavorable showing in February. The low net came about as a result of difficult operating conditions due to weather, and the condition is not likely to recur in 1923.

For illustration, assume that February had been as good as the corresponding month last year. Of course, the difference of \$5,842,467 is gone beyond redemption, but the effect of the computation is to project and magnify this decrease, so that for the year it becomes about \$47,000,000. If the assumed discrepancy of \$38,200,000 be taken into account, indicated net for the year would be \$103,800,000 instead of \$94,382,000.

### Increase Possible

Another factor may tend to increase the indicated net. It has been predicted from many responsible sources that 1923 will be a year of progressive business expansion. If this prove true, the indicated figure would understate the actual net, because the ratios are based on five years, three of which were years of declining business.

If such a thing as a perfectly normal year could be determined, ratios based thereon would do more than justice to the early months and less than justice to the late months during a year of great traffic expansion such as 1923 is expected to be.

On the other side are the factors of rate cuts and wage. While a general rate cut would be warranted this year, and none is known to be impending, it is not unlikely that political expediency, bringing pressure on individual rates here and there, will effect a slow tariff attrition. This is a process going on all the time.

### Wage Factor

Train crew employees are under contract for this year, so that there are not likely to be wholesale wage increases, but clerks and station employees have already made demands that would cost \$80,000,000 a year, and it is possible that some concessions will be made here and there to retain adequate forces during a period of labor shortage when industries are bidding for men.

Railroad executives have announced a policy of equipment repair designed to reduce bad orders cars to 5 per cent by late summer, and such a policy would bring maintenance above normal.

But, when factors on both sides have been set against one another, the estimate of about \$1,000,000,000 net in 1923 seems not extravagant.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC APRIL BOOKINGS

The General Electric Company's bookings of orders in April were somewhat in excess of capacity and at about the same rate as in the first quarter. Bookings for that period aggregated \$80,010,045, or at a rate of more than \$320,000,000 annually, compared with \$51,335,300 for the 1922 quarter.

The cash position of the concern shows little change since the end of last year, when the company had \$55,358 in cash and Government securities, excluding \$13,874,383, reserved for the retirement of bonds.

The tendency, however, has been slightly downward on account of increased business.

### Public Utility Earnings

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT 1923 1922

	1923	1922
Gross—March	\$334,274	\$661,172
Net	273,743	252,375
Surplus	100,538	100,538
Gross—3 mos.	2,494,271	1,998,840
Net	829,236	776,895
Surplus	273,239	266,229

FEDERAL LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION 1923 1922

	1923	1922
Gross—March	\$176,521	\$427,690
Net	188,013	180,153
Surplus	104,779	104,779
Gross—3 mos.	1,474,318	1,355,584
Net	604,502	459,661
Surplus	116,055	296,477

NEW HAVEN BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The New Haven Railroad asked authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission today to issue \$2,600,000 in first and refunding 4 per cent bonds which it proposes to exchange for a like amount of New Haven Railroad Company debentures, and \$1,922,000 in 6 per cent gold notes which will partly pay for 12 electric locomotives.

## ARKANSAS NATURAL GAS COMPANY YEAR'S SHOWING

Following is the combined statement of income of the Arkansas Natural Gas Company for the year 1922:

Operating revenues, \$4,061,113; operating expenses and taxes, \$2,368,997; net income, \$1,693,016; other income, \$204,011; gross income, \$1,896,027; total deductions, \$945,887; surplus, \$1,802,443; profit and loss credits, \$136,913; earned surplus before depreciation and depreciation charges, \$1,939,356; corporate surplus, Dec. 31, 1921, \$265,986; total surplus \$2,205,342.

The combined balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows:

Assets—Total investment, \$23,374,479; cash, \$101,975; inventory, oil, \$145,157; gas, ledger accounts, \$101,358; current accounts receivable, \$756,815; accounts receivable of acquired companies, in course of adjustment, \$318,695; total, \$24,798,481.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$16,268,660; bonds, The Blue Natural Gas Company, \$2,7000; reserve for depreciation, \$4,080,579; reserve for doubtful account, \$25,000; accrued accounts, \$412,903; current accounts payable, \$47,916; notes payable, \$761,266; accounts payable of acquired companies in the course of adjustment, \$215,894; account from gas consumers, \$54,419; surplus, \$2,205,342; total, \$24,798,481.

\*Decrease.

Partly estimated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has computed the seasonal variation of railway operating income for five years ended December, 1916, and deems the monthly ratios established thereby as more dependable than those formerly used and based on a three-year test period. These ratios for the first three months are: January, 5.7 per cent; February, 5.5 per cent; March, 7.5 per cent; three months, 13.7 per cent.

## SHELL UNION OIL EARNINGS \$1.10 A SHARE ON COMMON STOCK

Shell Union Oil Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profit of \$9,596,350 after depreciation, depletion and federal tax. After allowing for preferred dividends, the balance is equal to \$1.10 a share earned on the outstanding 8,000,000 shares of no par value common stock. These figures do not include the 1922 net profits of Central Petroleum Company, which amounted to \$1,007,299. Shell Union Oil Corporation on April 30 acquired two-thirds of the outstanding common stock and the entire outstanding preferred stock of Central Petroleum Company.

The consolidated income account for 1922 follows:

Sales, \$45,735,301; costs and expenses, \$26,410,493; net, \$19,324,808; other income, \$2,799,774; total income, \$22,124,583; depreciation, depletion, etc., \$2,411,232; federal taxes, \$387,000; net profits, \$9,596,350; preferred dividends, \$750,000; common dividends, \$4,000,000; surplus, \$4,846,350.

## ATLANTIC GULF & WEST INDIES HAS \$5,000,000 LOSS IN 1922

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net loss of \$4,930,989 after charges and ordinary losses, compared with a net loss in 1921 of \$2,161,678 and a net income of \$148,231, equivalent to \$1.07 a share on \$13,742,900 preferred in 1920.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1922	1921
Open rev.	\$31,947,882	\$40,717,775
Open exp. & dep.	32,156,672	30,255,848
Net	123,210	1,455,927
Net op. inc.	623,097	5,067,239
Other inc.	803,259	492,640
Interest, etc.	189,162	53,949
Dividends, etc.	1,068,628	2,105,828
Bld. hnd. base loss	1,248,163	1,883,015
Other debits	1,654,270	1,455,988
Other loss	4,300,989	2,101,978
Other divs.	16,722	34,130
Deficit	4,947,621	2,135,808
Total	22,301,182	24,436,980
Prev. surplus	1,529,326	1,051,877

\*Dividends on stocks of subsidiaries not held by Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, includes advances to French companies, \$105,857; loss on sale of vessels, \$1,825,834; and discount on bonds, \$92,578. BLOSS.

## AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES HAS A GOOD QUARTER

The American Steel Foundries concern for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports net profits of \$1,529,326 after charges and federal tax, equal after allowing for preferred stock dividends, to \$1.91 a share (par \$33 1/3) earned on \$24,073,300 common stock, compared with \$477,439, or 54 cents on \$20,401,000 common in the similar 1922 quarter.

Plants are operating at approximately 80 per cent of capacity.

Income account shows these changes:

	1923	1922
Net earnings	\$1,529,326	\$1,051,877
Depreciation	320,330	182,529
Balance	1,563,099	991,882
Total income	49,105	10,405
Interest, charges	1,612,182	1,961,328
Dividends	2,124,057	2,135,808
Federal tax	78,758	77,808
Net profit	1,529,326	1,051,877

\*Decrease. \*After federal tax.

BOSTON & ALBANY 1922 EARNINGS

New York Central Railroad Company, as lessee of Boston & Albany railroad, reports to the department of public utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, total railway operating revenues of \$2,341,904, compared with \$30,685,573 for 1921, and from railway operations of \$7,166,681, compared with \$10,262 a year ago.

After all charges the company reports net earnings for the year of \$1,477,809, contrasting with a deficit for 1921 of \$1,351,943.

Boston & Albany had a very heavy freight business in April, hauling from its western gateways, 34,405 loaded freight cars, an average of 1146 cars a day. The largest number hauled on any one day was 22, when 1410 loaded cars were moved east, and there were seven other days during the month when the loaded cars hauled east exceeded 1200.

This record for April exceeds the record for March, when Boston & Albany hauled east 32,150 loaded freight cars, an average of 1069 cars a day.



Marco H. Hellman

## PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK THIS WEEK ON HIGHER LEVEL

Demand for Cattle Strong—Hogs and Sheep Show Advance Over Week Ago

CHICAGO, May 4 (Special Correspondence)—Demand for cattle this week has been strong, but more has been offered than buyers have needed and prices went slightly lower on common and medium grades that make up the bulk of receipts.

Recently there has been a very good outlet for fat steers, yearlings preferred, the best being quoted at \$10@10.25, which is about 25c higher than a week ago. Many well-finished steers sell at \$9.75@10, with plainer grades \$9@9.50 and lightweight, common quality at \$8@8.50.

The beef market is reported good. Fat yearling heifers are in good demand at \$8@9, with best heavy cows at \$8.50@8.8. There is a strong demand for good feeder steers to take the places of the many coming to slaughter. This is regarded by the trade as indicating that farmers have plenty of confidence in the future of the market. A good many choice feeders sell at \$8@8.50.

Hogs are 25 cents higher than last week, but liberal supplies are arriving, and the market is under pressure by the packers. Best lights sell for \$8.25, most of the light and medium weight butchers at \$8@8.10, good hogs at \$7.80@8.10, mixed at \$7.65@8 and good packing at \$7.60@7.50.

Sheep receipts have been light most of the week, and sellers are asking stronger prices, 25 to 50 cents above a week ago. Demand is good, and not many sheep are reported at other markets. Woolled lambs of the best quality go at \$15.25@15.50, but the bulk of the arrivals are rather plain and many sell for \$14@14.25. Good clipped lambs are \$12.25@13 for lightweights, and heavy go for \$10@11.75. Fair to good ewes are listed at \$8@9.50, with many matured sheep available.

CHICAGO, May 4—Friday's live-stock market developed irregularly, with beef steers 10 to 15 cents lower than the preceding day; hogs, unevenly steady to slightly lower, and sheep generally steady to strong.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle: Receipts 12,000; beef steers, 10@15.50; prime, top, \$15.50@16.50; bulk, beef steers, \$8.50@9.50; sheep: stock slow; steady to 15c lower; spots on more inferior grade at 15c; low calve in steady market, 20c; lamb, mostly in spots; stockers and feeders, firm; other classes steady; bulk stockers and feeders, \$7@7.50@8.25; selected meaty feeders, \$8.50@8.75; selected lambs for market on Mineral Point (Wis.) account late yesterday, \$5.50; bulk veal, \$5.50@5.75.

Hogs: Receipts, 35,000; live, 10@12.50; hams, 10@11.50; bacon, 10@11.50; hams, 10@11.50; bacon, 10@11.50; hams, 10@11.50; bacon, 10@11.50; hams, 10@11.50; bacon, 10@11.50; hams, 10@11.50; bacon,

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

### Stock Exchange Rather Quiet—Ruh Occupation Disturbing Factor—Shipping Gains

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4—Business in the city has been comparatively quiet this week. Apart from the traditional first of May holiday reducing the Stock Exchange's working days to four, activities there have been on the slack side and an easing of values in gilt-edged securities is marked, resulting from profit taking after recent substantial increases.

A certain amount of interest continues to be taken in industrials and, although prices in most cases are under the heat of a short time ago, yet they demonstrate a very satisfactory advance on the whole over last year's position, as the following table of representative shares shows:

	High	High May 3	High	High
Armstrongs (eng.)	192	192	208	208
Associated Cementa	19	19	25	25
Barker's (Dyest.)	49	49	55	55
Bisley (Dyest.)	64	64	65	65
Brunner Monden chem	35	35	45	45
Coats (cot. thread)	69	69	92	92
Cory (cot. thread)	62	62	75	75
F. & O. (cot. ship)	342	342	350	350

#### New Capital Issues

New capital issues during the week were on an unimportant scale. Although an analysis of the issues made last month shows that, apart from public loans and treasury bills the amount raised reached a total of £19,330,000, compared with £20,500,000 in April last year, yet the number of prospectuses advertised was very nearly double.

As a matter of fact, the slight falling off in amount is due to the slight decrease in demands by financial concerns, other groups all showing gains, mining flotations at £3,250,000 being the largest for any month since September, 1920. Money has been in fair demand during the week and 1½ per cent has been paid for day to day loans. It is thought the trend of rates on the money market may henceforward be gradually upward.

#### Ruhr Troubles Retards Business

The British business community, already exercised over the economic effects of the Ruhr occupation, seems by no means prepared to support the summary dismissal of the German reparation proposals agreed upon by the French Cabinet. Banking opinion here is said to regard Cuno's indemnity figure as being at a rate around about Germany's paying capacity.

It is the Continental situation alone that is holding back what was described by Lord Kylsant, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, this week as the present marked tendency toward trade improvement, and the British estimate of the effects of the Ruhr occupation seems to be a continuation of this situation or trade, is shown in yesterday's renewal of the 1919-20 peace conditions after a lapse. The attitude here is that British interests demand that the German offer should be examined by business men as a business proposition and dealt with on business merits.

#### Steel Buying Checked

Even steel makers are beginning to realize that the Ruhr occupation is not an unmixed blessing, because their industry, since the foreign purchases of coke have so forced prices upward and limited home supplies, that a consequent increase in their own prices has resulted in checking steel buying.

Some inkling of the situation can be obtained from the fact that iron and steel prices have already slightly receded from the peak reached in the middle of last month.

For the moment, however, orders are being briskly filled. Exports from Middlesbrough in April were the greatest since May, 1914, and the number of furnaces in blast on the northeast coast now stand at 47, the highest number for two years. On the other hand it is noteworthy that coke prices in Yorkshire are 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton higher than a few days ago, with a prospect of a further immediate advance.

#### Fewer Ships Laid Up

A favorable trade feature may be gathered from statistics just issued by the Chamber of Shipping, showing the number of ships laid up in the principal ports of the United Kingdom, which show a decline to 321, of a little more than 500,000 tons, compared with 411 of more than 750,000 tons at the beginning of the year. This figure of 321 is the lowest since January, 1920, but possibly reflects what may be only a temporary reduction, due to demand for tonnage to carry coal to the Continent. The shipbuilding industry, which has suffered from the Ruhr trouble, although some considerable improvement lately has been registered on the Clyde, received another setback through the lockout of the boilermakers this week, as a result of the union refusing to abide by an agreement made by the federation to which it belongs. A certain amount of repair work already is said to have been driven to continental yards.

#### Cotton Trade More Optimistic

It is stated in Motorship that motor vessels now under construction in the United Kingdom at 250,000 tons gross totals nearly a quarter of the steam tonnage total and nearly equals the figure for the rest of the world. As a result of increased inquiry from India and China as well as a revival in the demand from the Levant, although business generally is inactive, the cotton industry is more favorable and there is evidence of a shortage of supplies on many markets that will have to be made up.

The statement in the Morning Post that about £1,000,000 has been paid out in unemployment benefit from the funds of trade unions, on the spinning side in the last two years, shows what the industry has been through. The wool textile index number of Bradford's "weekly wool chart" for April stands at 165 compared with 160 in March. The figures of national revenue continue to show a favorable balance, the latest weekly figure recording an excess of £6,250,000 of revenue over expenditure.

## POLITICS CALLED BUSINESS FACTOR

### Influence Throughout World, Says Moody's Review

NEW YORK, May 4—"Politics is influencing the world's business to a remarkable extent," says Moody's Weekly Review of financial conditions, which goes on to say: "At home politicians are grasping every opportunity to criticize or attack big business; and abroad the Ruhr occupation is a powerful business influence. Since it occurred the British trade balance has been moving adversely; and now sterling exchange is heavy in response to this movement, while francs are strong in response to the improved industrial and political outlook for the French Nation."

"Over-consumption of sugar in the United States and at least five other prominent nations largely explains rise in prices. It is mostly a case of high wages and popular extravagance. Production meanwhile is expanding but slowly."

"The Cuban sugar companies, if prices merely hold at the average of the past four months, should make the next largest profits per pound ever recorded. These profits should be about 14 cents, against a high record of 31 cents, while the next highest record was 11-3 cents. At the most conservative estimate, this year's profits prior to depreciation and interest charges should be about 14 cents."

The agricultural recovery seems more nominal than real, since the purchasing power of the farmer fell from a yearly maximum of 112 per cent of prewar times to a monthly minimum of 62 per cent. So it is that the discontent of the farmer looks like a powerful political factor."

## IRON PRODUCTION IS TEN PER CENT GREATER THAN 1916

With the continued halt in new buying of iron and finished steel, returns for iron production in April, showing all records again broken, are significant as bearing on future relation of supply and demand, at 3,547,551 tons for 30 days, according to the Iron Age, which continues:

April output compares with 3,523,568 for 31 days of March, the daily rate last month being 118,252 tons, compared with 113,673 in March. We estimate capacity of 310 furnaces in blast May 1 at 119,560 tons a day, compared with 116,100 for 296 furnaces in operation one month previous.

Argentine rails were slightly higher. Steel-edges issues were steady. Dollar securities were quiet.

Industries were irregular. Rio Tinto was 33%. Mexican Eagle was 1%.

The markets in the main had a listless tone, with price changes irregular due chiefly to the usual week-end settlements.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Spot, Boston delivery.	Boston	New York
Revolving rate	5½%	4½%
Customer's paper	5½%	5½%
Year money	6	5½
Customers' com. line	6	5½
Individ. cus. col. in 5%	6	5½
Today Yesterday		
Bar silver in New York	67½	67½
Bar silver in London	32½	32½
Gold dollars	51½	51½
Bar gold	London	39½
Canadian ex 6% (1)	111	111
Domestic bar silver	99½	99½

## Acceptance Market

Acceptance Market

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Under 90 days

Eligible Private Bankers

60/90 days

Under 90 days

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

P.C.	F.C.
Boston	4½
New York	4½
St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Minneapolis	4½
Atlanta	4½
San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4
Athens	6½
Madrid	5½
Berlin	18
Paris	18
Budapest	12
Brussels	5½
Rome	6½
Stockholm	6
Calcutta	6
Copenhagen	6
Christiania	6
Helsingfors	9
London	4½
Paris	4½
Rome	6½
Stockholm	6
Tokyo	8
Vienna	7
Warsaw	7

## Clearing House Figures

Boston, New York

Exchanges

Year ago today

Balances

Year ago today

R. Bank credit

7/26/23

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

London

Paris

Stockholm

Tokyo

Vienna

W. Bank

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## The Trend of Design in Modern Furnishing Fabrics

The very wide scope of the designs found in modern furnishing fabrics was recently pointed out by Reginald Silver in his Studio of Design in London. Mr. Silver is carrying on the work started by his father, who was a contemporary and friend of William Morris.

"Design is the onward trend," he said. "We have become less 'groovy,' though we are using tradition, it is in a much freer way, so that we are making things suited to the present broader outlook. The producers look to the designers to help them to lead fashion in the right direction artistically, in the effort to improve the public taste generally."

"The designers also have to watch the modern methods of production, and their endeavor is to help to give freshness to the old ideas."

"We specialize in designs for printed linens and cottons, based on old silks and embroideries," continued Mr. Silver, "because we find that people are looking for fabrics suited to rooms decorated in different periods. If they are sufficiently keen, they consult their architects, in order to be sure of getting something in keeping, so we have to work with the architects. In fact, nowadays, to be a designer, you have to be at fault with all the traditional styles."

## Originality in the Old Tradition

"The Victoria and Albert Museum is a great inspiration, but it is no use just copying old pieces, because every body is doing that. If you want to make a design of a particular period, you have to get imbued with the spirit of that period and imagine that you are a designer in those days and are carrying on their tradition. We also want to keep up our originality, and that is what I think we are doing. English designs are holding their own very well now, and English styles and work are wanted all over the world."

The first ideas for the designs for fabrics are made in charcoal and colored chalks or pastels on large sheets of rough paper, measuring about five feet square, and a number of them were hung one over the other on the studio wall. There was a delightful Queen Anne chintz design with delicate little bouquets of flowers and humming birds fluttering around them, which called up a picture of a room with high-backed chairs and fragrant with the scent of blossoms wafted in through open windows from an old-world garden.

"Birds are being so much used," said Mr. Silver, "that people say, 'We won't have any more,' but they always have them all the same! They are very helpful in a design."

In a second colored cartoon for an old English chintz, delicious pink roses, mauve and pink tulips, and Canterbury bells were carelessly and graciously grouped on an ivory background.

Another cartoon showed a procession of Chinese dragon boats, passing down through a series of lakes, broken by clumps of trees, forming an unusual and interesting subject.

"That," said Mr. Silver, "was based on an old Chinese painting at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It was just a tiny picture, and a practical interpretation of it had to be made to suit modern methods of production."

A surprisingly unusual design, of which the blocks are just being cut preparatory to putting it on the market in the form of a printed linen, was of a combined land and seascapes in soft old Morland coloring, with sailing ships of the Nelson type. This is intended to be used as a background in the shape of panels in a room or on a screen.

## Revolt Against Futurism

"The designer also needs to keep in touch with the modern movements, some of which are very fine and some very bad," Mr. Silver went on. "Futurism, for instance, is not a movement that I am very fond of, though Futurist methods suit certain purposes when you want an excuse for broken color. But it is really on the wane here and I think even in France. More drawing is wanted, more form. The Futurist type of design does not mean enough—anyone can make Futurist designs. But I think that now there will be much more chance for people who can really draw, and I feel that designers who can give vent to their imaginations in a more coherent and happier way will come into their own."

"There are quite good modern productions based on Chinese traditions. They come out very well in linen or in a cotton which is a wonderfully good imitation of linen, and also in brocade. Chinese designs are very popular because they go with Chipendale furniture."

"Some of the strictly modern designs show a decided Japanese influence. I am very fascinated by Japanese art myself. Here is a design that the manufacturers cannot print fast enough. It shows a strong Japanese influence and has, as you see, a primrose ground with a foliage trail in tones of gray, little birds lit up with orange and gray and a flower with just a touch of orange in it. Most of these printed cottons are done with backgrounds in several different colors. This one is also in a matrice, dark blue, black and orange."

## New Color Subtleties

"Color is very important nowadays, quite as important as design, and the chemists have helped us much in this. The improvement in color has been one of the cardinal changes in furnishing fabrics during the last 20 years. The possibilities formerly were much more limited because you could not get fast colors with subtle differences

in them that you could rely on as you can now, and we are trying to make people realize the beauty of these subtleties of color. The Futurists of course go in for brilliant splashes of primary colors. They say 'Let us have brilliant color for happiness.' But things can be 'happy' even if they are a little quieter and we are getting people to appreciate the secondary and tertiary colors. I want to teach them to like simplified color effects, as for instance two tones of color on a white

ground. You can arrive at very restful effects in that way."

A still further insight was gained into the very wide range covered by the designs of today, when, before leaving the studio, the writer glanced through a little sheaf of color notes that had been made previous to preparing the big cartoons.

"It would take too long," Mr. Silver said, "to put them down on the large size until you know if the idea is worth developing."

Remarkably varied both as regards color and form were these miniature designs, from Watteau scheme with little figure panels to a modern design with a brownish floral trellis based on a Grinling Gibbons carving.

## Simplicity Keynote of Smartest Fashions

Special Correspondence  
London, England

EVERY season brings its quota of new ideas, but not for a long time has a fashion "caught on" as the present vogue for gayly colored handkerchiefs. One sees them in all sizes and every sort of color combinations. The newest design of printed silk for this purpose has "blobs" of color on a light foundation, and running all over it what might be called a cobweb pattern in dark blue or brown, as the scheme of coloring may suggest. Dresses decorated with this form of trimming are known as "apache" dresses. One handkerchief may be used to give just a touch of color to a dark frock or several may be employed to decorate a gown. The most popular style is the handkerchief collar, the style, it is understood, of



An "Apache" Dress

So called because of its use of the gayly colored handkerchiefs for trimming. The kerchief forms the collar, two more the graceful cuffs, and still a third threads its way through the low belt.

The original model. This is half a square, the one point giving a cape effect at the back, the other two points are tied in front, as in the dress illustrated on this page; two smaller handkerchiefs form the decoration at the wrist. For a swathed waistband, half a handkerchief can be used knotted in the front or at the side.

Another dress may be made of fig-

## Tested Recipes

## Molded Prune Dessert

Remove pits from 2 cupsfuls of cooked, drained prunes. Cut in halves. Dissolve 2 tablespoonsfuls granulated gelatin in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful cold water. Heat 1 cupful of prune juice to the boiling point. Remove from fire; add 1 cupful of orange juice or 1-3 cupfuls of sugar and marmalade, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful of sugar and gelatin; stir until dissolved then set aside to cool; when thickened to a thick consistency, add prunes and turn into a wet mold, set aside until firm. Unmold; serve with whipped cream. Will serve six persons.

## Stuffed Peppers

1  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoonsful butter  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoonsful flour  
1 cupful milk  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful walnut meats  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful bread crumbs  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful chicken  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful pepper  
2 teaspoonsful onion  
1-3 teaspoonsful salt  
14 teaspoonsful pepper  
4 large or 6 small green peppers  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cupful buttered crumbs  
Melt butter, add flour; when well

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## Novelties and Old Favorites for the Rose Garden

THE most satisfying rose garden is Conrad Ferdinand Meyer and on another Sir Thomas Lipton, the one flesh pink and the other clear white. The roses will last out in beds, as a matter of course. If there can be gravel walks between, so much the better. Grass walks may be preferred by some, but concrete is taboo. Hybrid Teas are the roses which have first choice. They bloom heavily in the spring and again in late summer, with a scattering of flowers, as though to

say "we have a Jack." And then we lead them to the bed which is glowing like fire with the great red blooms. And they are satisfied. Somehow, General Jacqueminot has always been satisfying, ever since it came into gardens.

It is much the same with La France, which was given to the world in 1887 and has been a favorite ever since. Lovely in bud and bloom, peach-blush-pink in color and highly perfumed, it is always a delight, provided that it likes your soil and climate. It is very vigorous. Let it grow unrestrained and it will reward you with blooms by the score. La France was the first hybrid tea rose to be put out, but it is this class which now holds the center of the stage, because of its long blooming season.

## Choice Depending on Soil

We have found that the choice of varieties for a garden depends much upon location and soil, but with dozens of new roses coming into the market one must needs test out a few of the novelties each season. Only a man or woman of iron will could resist doing that. And, after all, the making of new friends in the flower garden, as in the social world, adds much to the joy of living.

How difficult it is to clean a bed of buds, without stopping to admire the buds, as well as the open blooms. Indeed, the bud is the most fascinating feature of some roses. Ophelia, among them, is one of the newer roses, and so is Radiance, the buds of which have unusual charm and are highly decorative when cut. In our beds we find the buds of Mrs. Wakefield, Christie Miller, Hoosier Beauty, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Aaron Ward as appealing as the full-blown flowers.

## Red Roses Most Fragrant

We have learned that the most fragrant roses are those which are red, although this does not mean, of course, that other kinds are lacking in perfume.

Still, red roses like General MacArthur scent the very air, and we love to linger near the beds where they are flowering. Francis Scott Key is another fragrant rose, and is prized because its odor resembles that of American Beauty, a fine old rose, but finicky as to soil. Both Lieutenant Chauncy and Laurant Carle have rich red blossoms that give a glowing color to the beds where they are planted, and for fragrance they are

as good as the full-blown flowers.

## Rhubarb With Greens

Two or three stalks of rhubarb cooked with greens will add a sprightly flavor more delicate than that of either vinegar or lemon juice, and overcome any insipid quality in the taste of the greens. Beet greens and spinach, especially, are rendered delectable and appetizing if prepared in this manner, while swiss chard, kale and cowpeas, too, are much improved.

## Stenciling Simplified

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## THE HOME FORUM

*"The World Runs on Wheels"*

MASTER JOHN STOW, contemplating the "number of carts, drays, carts, and coaches," in his London of about 1598, "more than hath been accustomed," has a contemporary sound in this year of 1928, though in the large cities with which I am acquainted the carts predominate, the drays and carts become more and more negligible, and there are no coaches. This, to be sure, is a quibble, for a car of our time is something different from a car when Master Stow was writing his "Survey of London." Just what the word meant to him I do not know, and what it means to me is a kind of vehicle that Master John could not have imagined. We have it in common that he found the traffic of his time crowded and difficult, and so do I: evidently the conflict of interests between the man on wheels and the man on his feet is no new thing. But the outward aspect has changed with the centuries.

"The coachman," wrote Master Stow, "rides behind the horse tails, lasheth them, and lootheth not behind them; the drayman sitteth and letteth his horse lead him home. I know that, by the good laws and customs of this city, shodde carts are forbidden to enter the same, except upon reasonable cause, or service of the prince or such like, they be tolerated. A shodde cart was one with wheels bound, or shod, with iron, and a grand noise-maker it must have been, over rough cobblestones. "Also," continues Master Stow, "that the four horse of every carriage should be led by hand; but these good orders are not observed. Of old times coaches were not known in this island, but chariots or whirligotes, then so called, and they only used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them." King Richard II, he reminds his readers, "took to wife Anne, daughter to the King of Bohemia, that first brought hither the riding upon side-saddles; and so was the riding in whirligotes and chariots forsaken, except at coronations and such like spectacles; but now of late years the use of coaches, brought out of Germany, is taken up, and made so common, as there is neither distinction of time nor difference of persons observed; for the world runs on wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot." So it does nowadays; and it is still observably easier to enact good orders than to enforce them. I wonder what a whirligot looked like. The dictionary tells me that it was a wheel-carriage, but so, in its humbler way, is a wheelbarrow.

I like sometimes to dip into Master Stow's "Survey," though I have never

read it through, nor ever expect to. "I have attempted the discovery of London, my native soil and country," wrote the antiquary, "at the desire and persuasion of some of my good friends, as well because I have seen sundry antiquities myself touching that place, as also for that through search of records to other purposes, divers written helps are come to my hands, which few others have fortune to meet withal . . . fearing that none would attempt and finish it, as few have essayed any, I chose rather (amongst other labours) to handle it after my plain manner, than to leave it unperformed." It is the plain manner that gives savor to Master John's writing, and makes his account so vivid, and credible. A tall, lean man of a cheerful and pleasant countenance, Master John had "poked about" London as no other of his time had probably ever poked. He was a tailor by vocation; he seems to have been self-educated, and to have acquired, nobody knows how, a taste for literature and antiquities that made him collaborate in the publication of an edition of Chaucer, and collect what an unfriendly critic, a contemporary Bishop (who should have had more respect for them), called "a great store of foolish fabulous books of old print." I, for one, am glad he collected them, for those foolish fabulous books enriched the "Survey." The hobby ran away with the tailoring: one might say the hobby horse outdistanced the goose, for Stow eventually gave up his business and devoted himself altogether to antiquarianism. "He always protested," said his literary executor, "never to have written anything either for malice, fear, or favour; nor to seek his own particular end or vainglory; and that his only pains and care was to write truth."

One can easily picture in imagination Master Stow showing a visitor around town in sixteenth century London. A rare guide he must have been, with his intimate knowledge of the history and tradition of every nook and corner, so far as it could be recovered from ancient documents and those "foolish fabulous books of old print." Tailoring seems to have been a comfortably remunerative employment, for his library represented considerable expenditure, and Stow, after he gave up tailoring, became in his old age a poor and distressed pensioner, authorising him and his deputies to seek and collect "voluntary contribution and kind gratuities" from the King's subjects, an act of royal beneficence which, indeed, cost the King nothing and netted the historian hardly more.

London stone—one that "great stone called London stone, fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken," which had stood firm at least since the time of Athelstane, King of the West Saxons—may well have been a favorite landmark to show the visitor. "Some have said," wrote Master John, "and no doubt had often expounded to wondering ears, 'this stone to be set as a mark in the middle of the city within the walls; but in truth it standeth far nearer unto the river of Thames than to the wall of the city; some others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors at their appointed days and times, till of later times payments were more usually made at the font in Pont's church, and now most commonly at the Royal Exchange; some again have imagined the same to be set up by one John or Thomas Londonstone, dwelling there against; but more likely it is, that such men have taken name of the stone than the stones of them, as did John at Noke, Thomas at Stile, William at Wall, or at Well, etc."

It was characteristic of Master Stow that he had usually a grain of salt handy for use when examining the statements or opinions that came his way as an antiquarian. Or again, imagination may hear him telling his companion, perhaps a customer of the tailoring shop come up to town to replenish his wardrobe, about how a neighbor the stonemasons had been sent to come riding along the narrow street. "This was the 'Earl of Oxford,' father of him that now liveth," and he "hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house, by London stone, with eighty gentlemen in a livery of Reading tawny, with chains of gold about their necks, before him, and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder." A fine spectacle it must have been, and certainly more appealing to the eye than if the noble Earl had come dashing into town in a big yellow touring car with his cognizance of the blue boar prettily painted on the door panel.

B.

*Keeping Holiday With Burns*

We had been wandering along the banks of Burns' Bonny Doon to sniff the hawthorne and pull a rose for his sake. We could almost hear that bard of simple folk, singing his canty lines in the soft Scottish burr.

"Aft ae lie rood by bonie Doon  
To see the woodbine twine."  
"Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose  
Upon its thorny tree."

We stood upon the "Brig o' Doon," and gazed upon the gently flowing stream and sang

"Flow gently sweet Afton  
Amang thy green bowers"

And the illt of the stream fell in with the cadence of the air, as it sparkled over the pebbly bottom or ran swiftly "amang the long grasses."

You may pick his book up anywhere, and always find a human picture or some tender human touch, and feel the poet's love for everything that moves and breathes, from the humble cotter to the tiny mouse. As we

glimped the fields afar, the whimsically tender lines of the poem came to us:

"Wee, sleeket, cowrin', tim'rous  
Wee, wae, a' panic's in thy breastie!  
Thou need na start awa' sae hasty  
Wi' bick'rin' brattle!"

"I'm truly sorry man's dominion  
Has broken Nature's social union."

Suddenly, from the farther bank, came those very lines we had before been humming, sung now by lusty throats and rolled in rich burrs from tongues used to the dialect.

"Ye banks and braes o' Bonie Doon."

There in the memorial erected to Robert Burns' memory were gathered some of the very folks for whom he wrote those songs. Singing their hearts out they were, utterly unheeding of our presence. Down the seamed faces, wrinkled with toil, coursed the tears, unashamed. The stern lines relaxed, the careful eyes brightened with the "light o' thae days."

It was a holiday and, like ourselves, these people had been wandering with their loved Bobbie along the banks of Doon. Then the song of "Sweet Afton" rolled from their lips and the sweet peace that gently flowing streams seemed to settle over their faces and nestle in their hearts. Then laughter crept into their eyes, a rollicking spirit fused the group into one "brotherhood" and "Should Auld Acquaintance" was struck into.

From all of us it seemed as if the years had slipped "awa' back," and we were singing with their poet, one in time, one in feeling—stranger tourists and homespun natives, and his words came with prophetic force,—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that."  
"Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that."  
"That man to man the wairld o'er  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Shoulders straightened, and again that rollicking twinkle of fun in the eyes and about the bray mouths as someone began lustily to sing—

"John Anderson my jo, John,  
When first we were a'quent  
Your locks were like the raven,  
Your bonie brow was brent."

And many another song they sang. Just hearts and faces they seemed to us as we turned to steal away. So we left them singing, and so to us they will be singing yet those songs from the simple heart of Robbie Burns. The words of that best loved song of his floated over the green to us and truly we could say they well described our thoughts of the poet himself.—

"Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,  
I dearly like the west;"  
"There wild woods grow and rivers  
row,  
And mony a hill between."

"There's not a bonie flower that  
springs,  
By fountain, shaw, or green;  
There's not a bonie bird that sings,  
But minds me o' my Jean."

*Tahiti*

In the heart of the Southern Seas, the jewel island of Tahiti rises from the mist in lonely majesty.

It basks peacefully in the tropical sunshine; its shores caressed by the gentle waves of the Pacific.

Papeete, built at the foot of the mountains, peopled by dusky natives dressed in semi-European costumes—bedizened with bright-hued beads and wreaths of sweet-smelling flowers—is the tropical village of our dreams. Wandering through the rough, cobble-stoned streets, on either side of which are magnificent ancient trees, their boughs meeting overhead, the traveler is enraptured by the quaint, old-world air of Papeete, hidden and serene.

The stillness is only broken by the droning of bees, the song of a bird or the soft, fascinating voice of the South Seas Islander as he passes lazily on his way.

The gardens are a dream of beauty, a wild riot of color, a tangled mass of richly perfumed, exotic flowers, allowed to grow as nature intended, untouched by the hand of man. In the heart of them the house is built; a cool and attractive dwelling peeping from out this wild profusion. Rich coconut plantations fringe the village—the production from which the natives obtain their livelihood.

The day passes drowsily to an end. The sun sinks over the harbor, a flaming ball casting a golden glow over the sea, throwing its reflection on the dark clouds behind the Island, making its peaks stand out sharp and clear. Slowly the colorings melt into soft greens and blues, ever changing until the heavens are deep purple. Silently a boat glides across the still water to its mooring, the natives crooning a weird song, keeping time to the rhythm of their oars. Lights appear on the shore silhouetting the tall palms and banana trees against the sky. Darkness envelops the island with a swift hand, and thus begins the wonderful tropical night.

*May*

(Adapted from the Japanese)  
In the morning I heard the song of a frog, turned silent By a petal dropped on his mouth from the cherry trees.

At noon there was sun and stillness and cloudless sky And the breath from the butterflies' wings was the only breeze.

At sunset the crows sat sombrely cawing aloud Watching the sun go in scarlet flame from their sight.

And the ghosts of foxes played lightly under the moon Where my narcissus beds shone like frost in the night.

—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in "Fox Footprints."

*The Magnolia in Woodcut*

THE name of Batten stands high in that domain of art connected with water-color woodcuts. John D. Batten, the husband of Mary Batten, is not exactly the pioneer, which to the writer is an open question, at any rate, shares the honor with his collaborator, Mr. F. Morley Fletcher. In the first instance Mr. Batten, who is a very able craftsman in the field of carving and decorative drawing, cut his husband's designs, the outcome being some excellent and well-known prints, all too few, however, for lovers of this delightful work. An interval of twenty years or more separates the earlier efforts and those of the present day.

"Magnolia" is the latest evolution in Batten prints. In this instance, for the first time, Mary Batten has the entire credit, inasmuch as she has designed, cut, printed and published this very charming print. It is, indeed, with its compass of sweet simplicity, singularly attractive. The print, happy in design, and harmonious in color, conveys to lovers of this beautiful tree or shrub, the very

and excellent helper in his wife, who is a very able craftsman in the field of carving and decorative drawing, cut her husband's designs, the outcome being some excellent and well-known prints, all too few, however, for lovers of this delightful work. An interval of twenty years or more separates the earlier efforts and those of the present day.

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essence of its delicate splendor.

By and by Mr. Batten found



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*Magnolia. From the Water-Color Woodcut by Mary Batten*

*Duty.*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people feel they understand what duty becomes when viewed as divinely directed conduct, which has no object but to make men happier and freer than they have been under the misguidance of human will!

It is because God's law establishes and maintains harmony that men ought to obey it. Righteousness and oughtness are inextricably associated in daily living. They require doing, in all circumstances, the thing which will most increase the reign of good on earth. Duty to family, to friend, to business, to church, and to state is not less exacting, but more exacting, when regarded as conduct through which God will be more clearly reflected and, therefore, better known, as comfortably and healingly near and good to all. It was, surely, such a comprehensive, and yet workable concept of duty that inspired Mrs. Eddy to write in *Science and Health* (p. 496), "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself."

When one is honestly striving to love God with all one's heart and to "keep his commandments," because one understands that, as it is written in Ecclesiastes, "this is the whole duty of man," one's obligation to love and serve one's neighbor is not thereby lessened. Indeed, this duty becomes plainer and more imperative, yet, within, happier, in proportion to one's intelligent love of God, good, as divine Principle. It is pleasant to love one's neighbor; and the pleasantness of dwelling together in unity is an illustration of the benignity that operates in all of God's laws. If one is loving God and loving spiritual man, as God's reflection, it becomes natural and easy to keep one's thoughts filled with love toward one's neighbor rather than with hate or even mild dislike.

Duty rightly understood thus becomes spiritually synonymous with love. One may, through compulsion, perform all that is required of one; but if one does not reflect divine Love by loving, one is not truly dutiful; for only spiritual love can discern right as the expression of divine Principle. One's only duty, indeed, is to gain a demonstrable understanding of God, and, gaining it, to use it in bringing more of harmony to earth. Concerning this point, Mrs. Eddy declares in *Science and Health* (p. 37), "It is possible—yes, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman—to follow, in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

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By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Carl Sandburg, in "Smoke and Steel."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1923

## Editorials

IN A highly important article, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor and printed elsewhere on this page, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch rejects as wholly inadequate the financial proposals of Germany, but goes on to say: "It is patent that no German Government can deal frankly enough with its population, for political reasons, to make an entertainable proposal."

As Mr. Baruch was penning this incontrovertible fact, Poincaré was rejecting, with scorn, the German proposals, thereby giving additional significance and force to Mr. Baruch's closing phrase: "For equally patent political reasons, no French Government could accept an offer of German origin."

The manner in which the political leaders of these two nations have involved themselves in what seems almost an inextricable entanglement, because of the falsehoods with which they have fed their people, and the false hopes and convictions which they have instilled in the popular mind, is paralleled in other diplomatic situations. The first Lausanne Conference failed because of the insistence of the Turkish representatives upon the abrogation of the capitulations. When it was pointed out to them that other nations could not for a moment trust to Turkey for the protection of their nationals in Turkish territory, they nevertheless persisted in the demand. The Japanese representative tactfully referred to the fact that his Nation accepted the extraterritoriality of the nationals of other nations for some forty years before the Japanese system had been so amended as to insure them safety under Japanese law. The Turks were still obdurate, publicly basing their opposition on the allegation that Turkey was a civilized state, and entitled to enforce its own laws upon all within its borders. But privately they confessed to the other representatives at the conference that the belief in complete sovereignty had been so thoroughly instilled into the minds of the Turkish masses that no representative would venture to take any retrograde step, lest on his return he be put to death.

Even in England the promises made by Mr. Lloyd George for electioneering purposes in the famous Khaki election so misled the minds of the people that, when it came to making the necessary concessions in the various conferences held in the hope of reconstructing Europe, the British representatives were compelled to adhere to a policy which they knew to be obstructive, if not indeed suicidal, out of deference to a public sentiment which they themselves had developed at home.

And so now the world finds Germany and France at an impasse, simply because the extreme and unwarrantable assertions and promises of the politicians in each nation have fixed in the minds of the people certain unjustifiable convictions, and have aroused in them certain ambitions, desires, and demands which can by no earthly possibility be complied with. The negotiations cannot, for some time at least, take the intelligent form of a conference between competent economists and financiers seeking to establish a just composition of the conflicting claims. They are complicated by the political necessity of deferring to a public sentiment as ill instructed in France as it is in Germany, as ignorant and insular in the one country as in the other, and yet a sentiment to which the negotiators must bow if the result of their negotiations is to be accepted, and what is of importance chiefly to them, they are not to lose their political heads.

There is a lesson in this situation for politicians who have any desire to be statesmen. It is the old lesson taught picturesquely in the story of the Frankenstein monster. It is easy enough to create a false and unjustifiable and dangerous public sentiment, and a simple enough matter to use this public sentiment and will as a force whereby an ambitious politician may be carried into a position of power. But it is not so easy, once that position has been obtained, to satisfy the aspirations thus aroused. The public man who builds such an edifice of unjustifiable hopes and beliefs is sure to be destroyed when the inevitable collapse comes.

THERE is every indication that the people of the United States, without any blare of trumpets or display of banners, are about to administer to those individuals and organizations which have undertaken to control sugar prices to their profit an emphatic rebuke in the form of a lesson in applied economics. Rallied by the leaders of women's organizations, housewives and families throughout the country have indicated their determination to defeat the sugar profiteers by observing the strictest economy in the use of sweets of every kind. It was proved during the war period that the sugar portion can be reduced without difficulty and with but little inconvenience. In the face of what was supposed to be an economic emergency at that time, vast quantities of sugar were conserved for the use of the soldiers in camps and at the front. Now, in face of an artificial emergency clearly created in the hope that the American people will carelessly overlook the imposition upon them, as strict a measure of conservation is proposed, voluntarily, but with a somewhat different object in view.

Semiofficial approval of what amounts to a sugar boycott has been given by Secretary Hoover, who regards it as entirely consistent, in the circumstances, to resort to this form of mild compulsion, while President Harding declares private individuals are acting clearly within their rights. No other really effective means is offered. The people have learned from long experience, and the price manipulators have profited by the knowledge, that the processes of a governmental investigation are too tedious and too uncertain to be depended upon in an emergency

such as that now existing. Before the law can take its slow course the damage will have been done. Those who set about it to profit at the expense of the public will have pocketed their gains and the people be left without recourse. The time to act is now, and it would seem that the quickest and most effective method of attack is the one which has been adopted.

It has been made apparent that there is no actual shortage of sugar. The world supply is ample for all reasonable needs. Nevertheless the tendency of the market has been constantly upward for months, even while investigations and possible prosecutions have been threatened. The process is as effective as it is simple. The dealer from whom the family buys its supplies will not suffer. He will simply reflect the lessened buying to the wholesaler, and he in turn to the jobber. The effect can be made apparent in a day or a week, just as the ultimate consumers elect. If the prices now being demanded are fictitious, as it appears, they can be forced downward almost immediately. The decision as to whether or not the weapon chosen will be made effective rests with every family.

A HAZARD assumed by those who attend "schools of politics," as those somewhat modern institutions which have sprung up throughout the United States are called, is that of being taught or being brought under the tutelary influence of those to whom has been delegated the privilege of teaching and expounding their particular theories of civic government.

Just now there is presented an unprecedented opportunity for the inculcation of the theories of the self-styled political economists. In America several million women have been added to the lists of qualified electors. Many of them stand anxiously at the door, waiting to learn how best to make use of the privileges which they have gained. They are anxious to be taught, anxious to make their votes effective, and anxious to take part in the great work in which they have enlisted. So it is quite natural that the schools of politics which have been organized should be attended by those women who have not found it convenient or possible to associate themselves with those clubs and leagues of women voters which devote serious and continued study to political problems, as well as to the means and methods recommended for the solution of those problems.

At a recent session of the School of Politics of Smith College, somewhat more than 300 women and girls, the latter students at the college, were told by one of the speakers that "the American people, who claim to be the freest people, and to have the most democratic government on earth, are, in reality, governed by a complex system of oligarchies, of which their political parties form the parts most difficult to control." A strong indictment was presented by the speaker, under which it was affirmatively shown that although the present dominant party organizations have existed for many years, they are, in fact, simply agencies composed of office-holders, would-be office-holders, and those who expect special favors from the office-holders. It was inquired why, with this history before them, the American people seemed unable to make over either of the "old parties" or to "throw them into the scrap heap."

Possibly it could be made to appear, even when accepting the indictment against the political parties as proved, that the people are neither impotent nor careless in the assertion of their rights and liberties.

A survey of the political history of the country covering a period of a quarter of a century, more or less, might convince the inquisitive student of affairs that neither of the political parties controls the destinies of a people which "claims to be the freest and to have the most democratic government on earth."

Instead of the political parties controlling the economic destinies of the people, it might more conclusively appear that the people in fact control the final decisions of their parties by the flexible power of the ballot. No national election has recently been won by the fixed voting strength of either of the major parties.

The independent or unattached voters hold within their hands not only the destinies of the people, but the future of the political organizations. What is needed, apparently, is the continued exercise of that power, which means the constant refusal of the masses, men and women alike, to submit blindly to partisan domination. When it is understood that the only power which a political organization can exert is that temporarily delegated to it by the people, and that that warrant can be withdrawn or countermanded at will, there will be a clearer understanding that partisan domination need not be feared, and that the specter of political oligarchy is now, as it has always been, a mere will-o'-the-wisp.

IT MAY be expected that, when the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meets at Atlanta, Ga., the rudder will be held as true and the call for statesmanship will be as concrete and as clear-sounding as was the case at the Congress of the Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations in Louisville, Ky., recently. At this latter meeting the delegates went on record as being 100 per cent for law enforcement, 100 per cent for strict prohibition, excluding all modifications, 100 per cent for entrance into some lasting organization of nations to prevent war, and 100 per cent for speaking up on all occasions for these ideals, that they might so permeate the consciousness of the Nation as to make their presence in the platforms of 1924 a foregone conclusion.

Thus, despite the disorganized condition of world thought, these women kept their ideals so undimmed by intimidating propaganda that they took their stand unhesitatingly as working for that goal which Richard Cobden declared America was called upon to achieve for mankind, namely, the reduction, and if possible the extinction, of the two great race-destroyers, liquor and war.

This, therefore, was the message which was broadcasted to the 400,000 members of the associations: "Sow the land with a plentiful crop of idealism, peace, prohibition enforcement, public action against the race-destroyers, and public education advanced by federal aid, either temporary or permanent." This is a practical example of liberating those cleansing streams which, it was said, women would liberate when once the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States became a fact. Devotion to the things that make for a firmer grasp on what is good, that was to be women's gift to America's political life.

DOUBTLESS the most striking feature of the business situation is the decline in commodity prices which has taken place within the last week or two. The reaction in oil, wheat, cotton, and copper, although comparatively slight, has attracted particular attention. It also is worth noting that the rise in sugar prices has been checked, temporarily at least. It may be a hardship particularly to the farmers that they are not able to get as good prices for their products as the cost of production warrants, but from the manufacturing and consumers' viewpoint it is a wholesome development and altogether to be desired. There is still much room for further declines, particularly in lines that have stubbornly resisted price reductions. This is especially true with building materials. The unusual activity throughout the United States in both residential and industrial building has been accompanied by steadily rising prices in labor and materials. The rise in building materials in the last twelve months amounts to about 20 per cent.

A word of caution was issued this week by the Federal Reserve Board against dangerous speculative activities, although conceding that general business conditions are on a sound basis. Warnings against the dangers of business inflation also have been proclaimed by experts in economic and financial lines, and it is evident that the advice is being heeded. Men intrusted with big business responsibilities probably have never acted more conservatively than they have been doing in the last few months. This is indicated by a study of recent annual reports of industrial companies. The combined inventories of seventy-four corporations, including a wide variety of businesses, were \$1,756,445,547 on Dec. 31 last, compared with \$2,496,765,249 at the end of 1920, a reduction amounting to about 29 per cent. It is said that many concerns are now operating at capacity on inventories 25 to 50 per cent smaller than in other times when business was far less active than it is today.

When conditions are apparently as sound as they are, one may ask why it is necessary to issue words of warning. One reason is that there is a seeming tendency in prosperous times to go to extremes. Men speculate when they think they are investing and take greater risks than conditions warrant. Another reason is that when European problems, political and economic, are solved there will be a very great demand for American capital. The rehabilitation of Europe will require a great deal of money, and foreign investments will be offered at rates that will be very attractive to American capital. It does not require much imagination to realize what effect the recovery in Europe will have upon money rates in the United States. Conditions as they exist today in that country are generally satisfactory, and it is most desirable that they continue so.

IF THE courts and prosecuting attorneys in every section of the United States would follow the example of T. C. Munger, judge of the United States District Court in southern Nebraska, and Don W. Stewart, assistant United States district attorney there, the problem of dry law enforcement would, without doubt, very soon be solved. Here is the record of the liquor cases in Judge Munger's court for the year 1922:

Number of cases.....	181
Number of convictions.....	181
Number sent to jail.....	90
Number fined.....	140
Maximum jail sentences.....	2 years
Maximum fine.....	\$1000
Total amount of fines.....	\$32,865
Total jail sentences.....	33 years, 5 months, 21 days
Average amount of fine.....	\$234.75
Average jail sentence.....	4½ months

Isn't that a worth-while record?

♦ ♦ ♦

WHEN the frightful conditions of industry in China are understood the fact that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has recently taken some action to improve them constitutes at least an encouraging sign. The purpose being to promote higher standards in industry and the welfare of the laborers, the Chamber has approved the following regulations: No employment of children under twelve years of age shall be allowed; all workers shall be given one day's rest in seven; the welfare of the workers shall be protected by limiting the hours of work, improvement of working conditions, and the installation of safety devices for machinery. These seem little enough, but a start of any nature is better than no start at all.

♦ ♦ ♦

WITH the decision of the Polish Cabinet recently to demolish the Cathedral in Warsaw, one of the finest and most prominent buildings in that city has presumably received an irrevocable sentence of destruction. The building, it is said, once constituted a symbol of the predominating power of Russia over Poland and so is objectionable to the Poles. Thus, as long as it remains, it offends strict Polish sentiment; should it be demolished, Russian sentiment in Poland will be offended, but its loss as an architectural feature will be felt by the whole world. It seems unfortunate, therefore, that some way cannot be found to reconcile these differences.

## France and World Stability

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

The following views of Mr. Baruch are expressed with no little authority, as, among other positions, he has served in recent years as chairman of the United States War Industries Board and as economic adviser to the American Peace Commission at Paris.

WORLD stability depends on access to the locked storehouse where the solution of the reparations problem is hidden. To the closed door of that storehouse France holds the key.

In the view of many the German offer of May 2 improves the situation theretofore prevailing, because it professes an earnest purpose to pay; it fixes a minimum and agrees to produce any further sum fixed by an international board of experts; and it proposes negotiations with France on the acute question of security from aggression. But whatever may be thought of the new German offer, it opens the way to a final and deliverable proposal from the Allies themselves.

Of the Allies, France, of course, is in the commanding position. While they ought preferably to stand together in the proffer which should now come, it is not too much to say that the leading viewpoint behind that proffer, as a matter of right, will be that of France.

France, in the Ruhr, is a victorious nation occupying the territory of a defeated nation. Thereby, for the first time in seventy years, it holds security from external aggression, and that includes possession of the key to the reparations situation and the world peace which will follow solution. By force of arms it now maintains that position of leadership which the United States, by force of moral eminence, held in 1918. Is it not its right and duty, therefore, now to say:

First, what permanent securities against aggression it will require and why; and secondly, what Germany shall and can pay in reparations?

It would seem the world could expect this of France, preferably supported by the Allies, but otherwise by itself. Germany has never given, definitely or specifically, any practicable task to perform in payment. France, being in a supreme position of knowledge and power, can lay down terms practical, feasible and deliverable. And this applies to the reparations account no less than to the guarantees of security.

In laying down those guarantees essential to its permanent safety, guarantees which should equally protect Germany, France can at one stroke remove from Europe the shadow of militarism that beclouds its daily life and place to its credit an act of statesmanship worthy of its history and traditions. It will be an act that no other power can now do.

Two wrongs do not make even half a right. The Ruhr incursion has not disposed of Germany's dodging. Impossibilities continue to be proposed by and to Germany. The settlement of the Reparations Commission was ambiguous; the London settlement prescribed a fantastically brief tenure for payment; and the German offer of May 2 is unacceptable. You ask for "a practical proposal."

Suppose, then, for two years Germany were asked to pay nothing but coal and raw materials. That moratorium will bring dollars, and good will as well, and provide a breathing space in which Germany can gird itself for its toilsome ascent to full payment.

Then suppose the reparations sum were fixed in the region of \$12,500,000,000, on which Germany was required to begin paying cash interest at the end of two years at 2½ per cent; this to be raised gradually to 5 or 6 per cent, with 1 per cent amortization.

It would seem that no further excuse would then exist for dodging or soldiering. A responsible debtor, with solvency in sight, Germany could cheerfully go to work, left free and untrammelled by the Allies to keep its pledges in the way most suitable to its interior problems.

The Ruhr incursion was action, to be sure, salutary in a political sense, but economically fruitless. It can be made the basis of the achievement which the world awaits. While I believe that the Ruhr is a direct result of the United States withdrawal from the enforcement of the Peace of Versailles, it is no time for criticism of any nation, particularly of France. Have Americans, especially, any warrant to criticize any national act that flows from the failure of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States Senate?

The United States was obligated to assist in carrying out the terms of the armistice on which Germany, conditionally, laid down its arms. It has not done so. The chief sufferer from that withdrawal, aside from Germany, is France; its borders lie alongside those of its ancient enemy; its stocks are depleted; its land is wasted; its treasure is exhausted. It has seen the United States, after vowing it never would, make a separate peace with Germany. It has learned the hollowness of the economics of those who assured it that Germany could pay an impossible sum in reparations. Finally, when it became clear to France that it was dependent wholly upon its own efforts to obtain its just dues, it sent its armies into the Ruhr and sat down there. Whatever that was—act of peace or war, technically right or wrong—France is there.

There is no gain in discussing the right or wrong of that move, or in continued moralizing over Germany's failure to pay on past calculations. The gorged beneficiaries of Germany's evasions—her industrial leaders—stuffed with property and already planning a campaign for commercial supremacy, should be sent to the right-about with sound economics, and France is in a supreme place to expound it. This is the year 1923, and there is no point invoking the spirit of 1914 or 1918 on what has become strictly a political and business problem.

Instead of merely turning down the inadequate offers of Germany, the friends of France believe it should submit, for world approval, an adequate one. Then, if Germany wills, peace, hope and prosperity will return to a weary world.

It is patent that no German Government can deal frankly enough with its population, for political reasons, to make an entertainable proposal. For equally patent political reasons, no French Government could accept an offer of German origin. That is why the world turns to France.

## Religion and the Younger Generation

SOMETHING to my surprise, writes James Bissett Pratt in The Yale Review, I have found that both the clergymen and the educators with whom I have discussed the changed attitude of the younger generation toward religion insist that there is much more of gain than of loss in the change. The old-fashioned college prayer-meeting has indeed been given up; but its place has been taken by the Forum or the Good Government Club or the night school. Students no longer painfully analyze and expose their inner life in fervid (or hypocritical) "experience meetings"; but they spend evenings teaching English or arithmetic to newly arrived immigrants, or their Saturday afternoons directing a boys' club, or they study social conditions with a view to the betterment of society and the prevention of evil. They talk less about saving their souls, but they far outstrip their predecessors in actual social service.